



## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, *National Chairman*

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GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Scene from Paul Green's Symphonic Drama, "FAITH OF OUR FATHERS," Featured during the National Capital's 150th Anniversary

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## The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

AS we approach Thanksgiving Day, we cannot help thinking of the many blessings which have been ours through the years, being grateful not only for our family, friends and personal happiness but also for the many privileges coming to us from our Constitutional government.

When we recall our rich heritage, it is our duty to prove our gratitude to our forefathers by doing what we can to keep our country safe for posterity. The prime factor for our members is to inform ourselves on our own objectives and policies as well as on the varied forms of propaganda tending to turn our Democratic government into a Socialistic, and eventually into a Communistic, State.

This may easily be accomplished from a thorough study of the resolutions we pass each year at Continental Congress. Information of these resolutions may be obtained from our own National Defense Office. It is highly important that we know and

understand the why and wherefore of each of these resolutions, which form the policies of our Society.

Each chapter can thus become a nucleus of patriotic information for its community, and each member can thus have a role in the preservation of our Democratic form of government, bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary ancestors.

Every member of our Society undoubtedly belongs to some other organization. Many of these groups do not see eye to eye with us on important issues of the day. Whenever one of our members attends a meeting of another organization which proposes action contrary to our principles, she should be willing and eager to explain, defend and show the reasons for our stands on the questions at stake and urge action in keeping with our beliefs and policies.

November is an especially appropriate month to have this brought to our attention, because of the annual observance of Armistice Day on November 11th as well as the observance of Thanksgiving Day. Few, if any, members have gone through the two World Wars without having a loved one engaged in some phase of the conflicts.

In memory or in honor of these service men and women who fought to make the world "safe for Democracy," we should do our part today, however small the part may be, to help make our country strong and free, in this crucial period, to carry out its mission as a beacon of hope for the world.

May all of us do everything within our power to keep our nation so that our citizens may continue to walk fearlessly and consciously as free men and women. In this month of Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day may our service and our prayers be for peace in our country and throughout the world.

Affectionately,

*Marguerite E. Patton*

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

# Information Relating to Domestic Espionage, Sabotage and Subversive Activities

BY HARRY S. TRUMAN

*President of the United States*

ON September 6, 1939, and January 8, 1943, a Presidential Directive was issued providing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice should take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters. It was pointed out that the investigations must be conducted in a comprehensive manner on a National basis and all information carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion.

I should like to again call the attention of all Enforcement Officers, both Federal and State, to the request that they report all information in the above enumerated fields promptly to the nearest Field Representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is charged with the responsibility of correlating this material and referring matters which are under the jurisdiction of any other Federal Agency with responsibilities in this field to the appropriate agency.

I suggest that all patriotic organizations and individuals likewise report all such information relating to espionage, sabotage and subversive activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this same manner.



# How D. A. R. Members Can Help in the FBI Drive Against War Spies

BY JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

*Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation*

**I**T IS my conviction that in these trying times, we must all cooperate in order to accomplish justice and preserve the democratic traditions of this country.

The private citizens of this nation can be of invaluable service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation if they will promptly report information of possible interest to the nearest field office of the FBI, which is indeed as near to you as your telephone.

I am certain that the Daughters of the American Revolution will continue, as they have done in the past, to cooperate with the FBI in its never-ceasing battle against subversion.

The internal security of the United States can be assured with the cooperation, aid and assistance of every law-abiding person in our Nation. The President of the United States in restating the responsibilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has called upon all law enforcement officers, patriotic organizations and individuals to report information pertaining to espionage, sabotage and subversive activities to the FBI. Plans have already been made and are in operation whereby the law enforcement agencies of the Nation are working in close cooperation with the FBI.

The following suggestions are being made to assist patriotic organizations and individuals in complying with the President's request:

1. The FBI is as near to you as your telephone. The first page of every telephone book in the country lists the nearest office of the FBI. You can communicate with the FBI by telephone, letter or call at our nearest office.
2. Feel free to furnish all facts in your possession. Many times a small bit of information might furnish the data we are seeking. If you have any information on sabotage, espionage, or subversive activities, contact the FBI.
3. The FBI is interested in receiving facts; we are not interested in what a person thinks but in what he does which undermines our internal security. Avoid reporting malicious gossip or idle rumors.
4. Do not circulate rumors about subversive activities, or draw conclusions from information you furnish the FBI. The data you possess might be incomplete or only partially accurate. By drawing conclusions based on insufficient evidence grave injustices might result to innocent persons.
5. Once you have reported your information to the FBI do not endeavor to make private investigations. This can best be done by trained investigators who have access to data acquired over the years on individuals engaged in subversive activities. Hysteria, witch-hunts and vigilantes weaken internal security. Investigations involving internal security require care and painstaking effort. We all can contribute to our internal security by protecting the innocent as well as by identifying the enemies within our midst. In cases involving espionage it is more important to identify spies, their contacts, sources of information, and methods of communications than to make immediate arrests.
6. Be alert. The greatest defenders against sabotage are the loyal American workmen who are producing the materials and weapons for our defense. They can be the "watch dogs" of defense in every walk of life.
7. The forces which are most anxious to weaken our internal security are not always easy to identify. Communists have been trained in deceit and secretly work toward the day when they hope to replace our American way of life with a Communist dicta-

*(Continued on page 895)*

## Armistice

Again with stately measured tread,  
We honor our Immortal Dead;  
With banners high, we accept our fate,  
We read your names on bronze and slate.  
You gave for us, your own red blood  
When life was sweet;  
With measured feet to drum and fife,  
To preserve our treasured way of life.

A hero's body, 'neath flowers and tears,  
We placed you here, and through the years  
You're marked by a number, we know not  
your name  
But each year we return, and pledge again  
The world's hope for freedom  
That you died not in vain!  
You died for ideals that man could be free,  
You died for me as Christ died on Calvary.

The high, the low, the good, the great  
Assemble here 'neath banners of state,  
With martial music and supplication  
Thank God for your life!  
The prayers of our nation, bless you  
And pledge you, to keep alive the flame  
For the *Freedoms you died for*,—  
'Though we know not your name.

We placed you here beneath the sod,  
Your face turned toward the sky and God,  
Wrapped in the folds of Old Glory;  
But each year we return to renew Freedom's  
story;  
Red Poppies and White Daisies blow,  
Above your dreams, where you sleep low;  
To your silent bier throngs come today  
With reverence and love their tributes lay.

But are you sleeping, do you not hear  
The world again so filled with fear,  
How battles rage without surcease?  
God hear our prayers, help us work for  
peace!  
Thy people die; they know not why;  
They perish on land, on sea, in sky;  
ARE WE NOT THINE? Dear God, for-  
give,—  
Divine in man's heart, the way to live.

—MAIMEE LEE ROBINSON BROWNE,  
*Vice President General.*

(Written during World War II, just after the ceremony in  
Arlington Cemetery, when President Roosevelt placed the wreath  
of remembrance on the grave of the Unknown Soldier.)

# The Facts of the Korean Crisis

BY JAMES E. WEBB

*Under Secretary of State*

THE facts about the crisis in Korea are simple. It is important for American citizens to know them.

The first point to remember is that the action in Korea is not a United States war. It is a police action by many nations in support of the United Nations Security Council. In Korea the free world is acting in unison against aggression. Fifty-three of the 59 member nations of the UN are giving physical or moral support to that police action. Only the USSR and its satellites are opposing the UN action.

The second point to remember is that the hostilities in Korea began in a carefully planned, unprovoked invasion of the Republic of Korea by the Communist-dominated forces of North Korea. This fact has been attested by a UN Commission which was on the spot and had completed a tour of inspection along the 38th Parallel the day before the Communist assault. The Commission reported that the South Korean forces were of a purely defensive character and incapable of launching an attack. The scope and violence of the Communist invasion, on the other hand, points unmistakably to long and extensive preparation for attack.

The third point to remember is that the Communist invaders were trained by Russia and equipped by Russia on a scale sufficient to stage offensive warfare.

The menace of international Communism against free nations becomes even more clear in the light of the formal agreements entered into by the USSR to establish a free, independent and unified Korea.

During World War II, the United States, the United Kingdom and China agreed at Cairo in 1943 that Korea should become an independent nation after its liberation from Japan. This determination was later reaffirmed at Potsdam and was subscribed to by the Soviet Union when it declared war on Japan on August 8, 1945.

When hostilities between Japan and the Allies ended in September, 1945, Russian troops accepted the surrender of Japanese forces in Korea above the 38th Parallel

and American troops came in to perform the same office below that line. This arrangement was solely for the purpose of handling the surrender, but Russia at once converted the 38th Parallel into a sector of the Iron Curtain, and set to work imposing a Communist regime on North Korea, the industrial area of Korea containing a third of the 30,000,000 people of the peninsula.

When United States efforts to get Russian cooperation in bringing unity in the economy and administration of Korea proved fruitless, the Secretary of State met in Moscow with the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union in December, 1945. Out of this meeting came the Moscow agreement that a provisional Korean democratic government should be set up for all Korea. However, the Soviet Union blocked every effort to put this agreement into effect.

Unwilling to see the Korean people deprived any longer of their independence and kept under the hardships arising from the unnatural division of their land, the United States brought the Korean question before the United Nations on September 17, 1947. On November 14, 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for a free election of a Korean National Assembly under the observation of a UN Commission. This Korean assembly would then draft a democratic constitution and establish a national government. However, the Soviet command refused to permit the UN Commission even to visit the area of Korea north of the 38th Parallel, and prevented the people of this area from taking part in the election. The election was therefore confined to the southern zone where, under UN auspices, a constitution was drawn up and a free, democratic government organized.

In December, 1948, the Government of the new Republic of Korea was accepted by the United Nations as the only lawful government in Korea. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union had set up a Communist regime in North Korea which asserted its juris-

diction over all Korea. This "puppet" regime was created in open defiance of the United Nations and in contempt of Russia's formal agreements to assist in establishing a free, democratic government for all Korea.

The United States gave assistance to the new UN-sponsored Korean Republic to aid it in becoming self-supporting and in maintaining internal security. This aid, of course, had to be apportioned in light of enormous demands on United States resources in other areas of the world. Meanwhile, the United States continued its efforts in the United Nations to end the unnatural division of Korea and to remove the growing menace of the North Korean "puppet" regime.

In its December 12, 1948, resolution, the UN General Assembly called upon the occupying powers to remove their troops as soon as practicable. However, the National Assembly of the Korean Republic asked United States troops to remain until security forces of the republic were considered capable of maintaining internal security. United States occupying forces were removed from Korea by June 30, 1949, as verified by the UN Commission on Korea and certified to the General Assembly. Meanwhile, the Soviet Government had announced the withdrawal of its occupying forces in December, 1948, but the UN Commission was never permitted to cross the 38th Parallel to verify this claim.

The consequences of Russian policy in Korea are now a matter of history. The aggressive aims of International Communism were clearly revealed at dawn of June 25, 1950, when Red troops crossed the 38th Parallel in force in an unprovoked assault on the lawful Republic of Korea.

The United Nations Security Council, on the following day, branded this invasion as utterly unprovoked aggression and called for an immediate end to the hostilities, asked the invaders from North Korea to withdraw, and called on all members of the United Nations to withhold support from the invaders and to assist in terminating their serious breach of the peace. On June 27 the Security Council adopted a second resolution recommending that UN members furnish assistance to the Republic of Korea. Following meetings of this Nation's top military and civilian leaders, President Truman made the momentous

announcement of the decision to send United States air and sea forces to the support of the Korean Government troops.

Our action in Korea grows out of established United States policy of supporting the United Nations and defending free institutions wherever they are under attack. Our foreign policy remains a program for peace, not a preparation for war. It seeks to bring about, through the United Nations system, a fair and lasting peace.

At this writing (August), it is too early to tell definitely whether the Korean situation has improved or lessened the chances for world peace. All that we can be sure of is that we have one of the most serious and difficult jobs ahead of us that any nation ever undertook—in our fight for peace.

The most important fact for American citizens to remember today is that their Government continues to fight for peace as hard and earnestly as it can.

Now a word about what the United States has been trying to do in these past few years to create a climate favorable to world peace.

Two main obstacles have blocked the growth of a peaceful world. One is a whole flood of economic and social problems stirred up by World War II. The other obstacle is aggressive Communism.

In the first group of obstacles to peace come such matters as the destruction of economies by the war, the settling of what to do with former enemy and enemy-conquered countries, the drive of native peoples for independence, disputes between new nations in the break-up of colonial systems, and so on. We have supported the United Nations system as the best way to solve many of these problems.

We have also undertaken ambitious programs to help improve world economic conditions—working through the United Nations whenever possible. We know that when people are well-clothed, well-fed and well-housed, they are not likely to want to fight each other. They are much less easily bewitched by the cynical promises of totalitarian systems. In order to help build a more healthy world economy—a job much too big for any one nation to handle alone—we have undertaken the Marshall Plan for European Recovery, the Point IV Program, and other programs of economic and technical aid.

This cooperative effort to improve the world economy must be carried on into the future farther than we can see. It is the greatest hope for a really peaceful world of the future. It also is an effective way right now to counter the effects of Soviet communist propaganda on people of underdeveloped areas.

Next come our programs to prevent the loss of free nations to Communist aggression or subversion.

The United Nations was started as an organization in which all nations could work together to achieve security against war, and economic and social progress. It was prevented from acting effectively in many situations by the disruptive actions of the Soviet Union. The United States has therefore tried to strengthen the United Nations and the security and solidarity of free nations by a series of direct action programs.

The first of these actions was the very successful program which helped Turkey strengthen her defenses against a possible attack, and enabled the Greeks to put down a serious uprising of communist guerrillas. Next we joined in collective defense arrangements with most of the countries in our hemisphere under the Rio Treaty, and with Canada and ten nations of Western Europe under the North Atlantic Treaty. Any nation which attacked a member of one of these groups would automatically be attacking all the others in the group. Then we undertook through a program of military aid to help build a joint defense in Europe strong enough to discourage any nation from making an armed attack in that area. We offered this help, so far as we felt we could provide it, to other nations threatened by conquest from without or by internal pressures, if it was felt they could make effective use of such aid.

These actions were all taken in strict observance of the spirit and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The Communist movement has now done what it had avoided doing before—it has unleashed an attack of naked aggression against a small nation established under the protection of the United Nations. The attack was well planned in every respect.

Secretly, an army vastly superior in manpower and equipment to the defending forces was built up. Such strength was an almost certain guarantee that a decisive

victory could be won not in weeks but in days. Once firmly in control of the Korean peninsula, the Communists could be expelled only by a major and tremendously costly campaign, which might have taken a year or more to prepare. Furthermore, Korea had very little military importance for the few nations which might be able to launch a counter campaign. South Korea must have looked like a very safe bet to Communism.

The aggression in Korea was an acid test of a great many things. It was a test of the United Nations. It was a test of United States leadership of the free democratic world, and of our willingness to back up with deeds our promises and policies to prevent the further loss of free nations to Communism.

An unopposed Communist success in Korea would have involved these obvious dangers: It might have totally discredited the United Nations as an effective means of security against aggression. It might have demoralized the many free nations who must rely on our support in their resistance to Communist pressures. It surely would have tended to encourage further Communist armed aggression in any of a number of possible places.

By acting swiftly and giving the members of the United Nations time in which to respond to the Communist aggression, we have prevented the most serious of these things from happening. The United Nations is united and strong as it never was before. The free nations of the world are much more encouraged by the fact of our action in Korea, than they are discouraged by our inability to win a quick victory for the United Nations. They know, as do the Communist leaders, that the free nations have a tremendous potential advantage in power. As a sign of faith in the solidarity of the free world, nation after nation is giving what aid it can in the police action, and the total military contribution is expected to be a very substantial one.

Now the thing that has caused this great marshaling of world opinion behind our action and that of the United Nations is the fact that we very clearly did the right and moral thing. Just as the Communists showed their true colors in an act of raw

*(Continued on page 864)*



# The Present Need

BY GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL

*President, The American National Red Cross*

THE offers of help received by the American National Red Cross from members of the D. A. R. and other loyal American women's groups since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea are not premature. This is a time when there is a great need for the unselfish acts of compassion and helpfulness typified by the volunteer in the Red Cross. Our program stands or falls with the volunteer effort.

A recent proposal of former Secretary of Defense Johnson that the Red Cross assume the responsibility of re-establishing the blood program conducted during World War II was accepted with full confidence that volunteers would make it possible of fulfillment.

This trust was accepted with confidence, not only because more than 13,000,000 pints of blood were collected during World War II and we thought we could do it again. This confidence was based on the fact that now, today, in response to a purely peacetime need, we are able to maintain a national blood program which keeps a constant flow of blood available for civilian use.

Offers of help are not premature. The need is now, not only for the armed forces but for the sick and injured, including babies and mothers in hospitals whose lives may be saved by blood.

The March issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE carried an article based largely on the Red Cross blood program, so it is not necessary to repeat facts already stated. Yet, in view of the Korean situation, it is evident that the military needs present an unusual opportunity for service in the blood program.

Basic as is the need for blood, it is only one of the demands on the volunteer today. First aid and home nursing care for the injured and the sick are compelling requirements.

The National Security Resources Board recently advised State Governors of "The Role of the American National Red Cross in Civil Defense." This organization has agreed specifically to train civil defense

workers and the general public in first aid. Naturally such training will depend upon national and local conditions, but it would not be prudent to delay until an emergency develops before enrolling in a first aid refresher course.

Dr. Norvin Kiefer, director of the Medical Resources Division of NSRB, who, incidentally, was a first aid instructor during the last war, believes that everyone should have this education for peacetime living, and that for adequate civil defense about 20,000,000 Americans should receive such training. Such a volume of training will require many instructors. If you cannot teach a class, you may be able to procure teachers.

Soon to be ready is a supplement dealing with special problems and injuries peculiar to modern warfare which is being prepared by the Red Cross with assistance from appropriate civil defense planning authorities. It is probable that a few extra hours of class time will be sufficient for this. Such classes may be taken immediately after the regular course, or, where this course has been completed previously, it may be offered separately. No short course as such is contemplated at this time.

D. A. R. members in suburbs and rural areas may be of great help in civil defense work if they are trained in first aid. It is a well-known fact that the prompt services of physicians and nurses are hard to obtain outside cities, and this would be especially true in a national emergency.

The feeling of self-confidence in an emergency accident situation is one most wanted when family members are struck down. There is the story of a Maryland mother who looked out of the window in time to see her three-year-old son ride his tricycle straight into the fish pond in the back yard. Nearly drowned, the boy was dragged from the lily weeds and placed on the ground while his mother recalled the memory of artificial respiration practice in a first aid class attended during the last war. Her grateful "Thank God I knew what to do!"



was testimony. She said the class instruction came back to her "clear as a bell" as she called for a blanket to cover the boy and expelled the water from his lungs by laying him on the ground face down and applying the remembered pressures.

It is well for all volunteers to remember that self-confidence comes from training and practice. The willingness to serve must be bolstered by many hours of work preliminary to actual duty in a hospital as a Gray Lady, Nurse's Aide, or other type of Red Cross staff member.

Nurse's Aides are urgently needed in many hospitals, and they are now being trained and used in communities where hospital facilities are not available. Under a recently revised training course developed in cooperation with national nursing organizations, Nurse's Aides may complete the required hours of supervised practice in public health clinics and dispensaries or in visiting nurse organizations. This is a major change since the end of World War II, and a revised instructor's manual has been published during the past summer to include this phase of training. Daughters of the American Revolution will, of course, be interested to look into the possibilities of this program in small communities that hitherto have not been able to have a Volunteer Nurse's Aide program.

If you cannot serve as a Nurse's Aide, you may be able to recruit others by explaining to them the widened scope of service now possible. In school health programs, for example, epidemics may be forestalled by Volunteer Nurse's Aides who are able to assist some hard-pressed doctor or nurse with hundreds of young throats to examine. In old people's and convalescent homes; in institutions for the handicapped or incurable; in community health projects such as tuberculosis X-ray campaigns and cancer-detection clinics, Nurse's Aides may now serve. Or they may assist with the Red Cross blood program, in home care of the aged, the chronically ill, and patients just released from hospitals.

The "Red Cross Nurse" has been pictured for many years erroneously in symbolic white robes on the battlefield. These robes are purely symbolic. The role of the Red Cross-enrolled nurse is one of service mainly in communities. The creation of a permanent Army and Navy Nurse Corps made it unnecessary for the Red

Cross to continue its national roster of nurses recruited for military duty. Although this recruitment was nobly carried on during World War II, it is hoped that it will not again be necessary.

Red Cross nurses today may be found teaching home nursing, instructing Nurse's Aides, serving in disasters, in epidemics, or in the Red Cross blood program. Nurses are urged to enroll to reinforce community nursing facilities and to form a backlog of nursing resources that will give added strength during a national emergency.

Requirements for enrollment in the Red Cross Nursing Service include: graduation from a State-accredited school of nursing; registration as a professional nurse acceptable in her present location; state of health adequate for the responsibilities she wishes to carry.

Instructors of home nursing today may be non-nurses if they have had the required training and experience to teach the prescribed courses either in home care of the sick or mother and baby care.

In closing this article I wish to repeat: Check with your nearest Red Cross chapter to determine how you can serve best as a volunteer. National plans and national fears are sometimes far removed from local situations, rightly or wrongly. But whatever your local community is doing today to safeguard its health and safety, you may be sure that there is a place for D. A. R. members in the picture. In some communi-

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GENERAL MARSHALL CONGRATULATES A RED CROSS VOLUNTEER WITH 12,600 HOURS OF SERVICE TO HER CREDIT. (PHOTO FROM AMERICAN RED CROSS.)

# Faith of Our Fathers

BY PAUL GREEN

**I**N these woods and among these Potomac hills the men of the Republic once walked and rode and made their plans—dreaming of a great federal city which some day should be the capital of a mighty nation. And out of their dreaming more than 150 years ago this city has come to pass. . . .

Hail to the humble and the great, to all who gave the best of their lives, their fortunes and their hopes that we the living might be free. And in the faith of our fathers we rededicate ourselves to the principles of liberty and justice which they died to serve.

And of all those whose bones and blood have gone into the making of this country, none gave more unstintingly of himself than George Washington, the man for whom this city is named and who walks this stage tonight. From his first appearance as a young soldier in Braddock's Army in 1755 to the ending of his trust in death in 1799, his life was one long devotion to the service of his nation.

Called to command the armies of Independence in 1775, he led his weak and varying forces for eight long years in the fight to prove to the world that men are created equal and that they are endowed with the natural rights of life, liberty and a chance for happiness.

Through the sleet and snow and blood-stained tracks of Valley Forge he and his pitiful men kept the faith. Through the bitterness and death and frozen spirits and hearts of Morristown they stood defiant and unbowed.

A thrilling saga of bravery and pain. Sickness, hunger, heartache and death! Striking a blow here, retreating there, marching, remarching, he lasted out the months, the years. No one knew better than he the frightful chances they took, the odds of mischance they endured. Time after time he saw the cause of freedom brought back from the abyss of ruin by some sudden turn of events, some unforeseen happening, when, as the historian says, he was well aware that no human effort could save it. And with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, independence was finally achieved. Devout

was his belief that a Divine Providence aided in the victory. Devout was his belief that a mighty nation would yet be built here in this wilderness of trees and hills. . . .

\* \* \*

After long negotiations the treaty of peace was signed with England on April 19, 1783, eight years to the day from the battle of Lexington. The session of congress was meeting in Annapolis, Maryland, and there Washington came on December 23, 1783, to hand in his commission and lay down his sword. His first great task was done. Well he could not see the troubles and disorders that were about to break upon the land.

At this moment he held in his hand the fate of a nation. With a gesture he could have assumed the throne or become a dictator over a still uncertain and apprehensive people. But rather he chose to follow his conscience, the conscience of a good and just man.

Never before in history had a man so faithfully executed his trust and so unselfishly returned to the people the power he held. And by this act of giving up his authority, he helped to quicken the germ of this future great democracy into being.

Under Washington's leadership the States with the approval of Congress finally elected their delegates to attend the Convention in Philadelphia. Washington was chosen to preside. And then began the long turmoil of argument and debate to create a Constitution on which the warring factions in the land could unite.

The little States were afraid of the big States and the big States jealous of each other. Proposals were brought forward, considered and dismissed. Through the long hot Summer weeks the delegates labored. It seemed no solution to their difficulties could be found, and frustration and despair caused many of them to return to their homes. But the tenacious courage and unflinching determination of Washington never weakened. Again and again he summoned them to return to their trust—to cease not until their work was done.

He had only one creed—the creed of justice and the right. “If to please the people we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work?” he said. “Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God.”

The beginning of a solution to the antagonisms of the States was finally hit upon. It was agreed that in State matters they should be supreme, but in federal matters the federal government should have the power. The simplest truth is often the hardest to see and accept. . . .

Washington was inaugurated President in New York City. And the eyes of the world were now on him. How would he, a military leader, measure up in this great experiment of statesmanship before him? And would that experiment succeed? He was a practical man, he must move carefully and slowly. For weeks, months, he and his advisers thoroughly studied the problems ahead of them. He knew the dangers. One wrong step and the proud and restless people would immediately become filled with distrust and suspicion again. To aid him, Washington called on the best men in the nation to serve in his Cabinet and to advise him. And the best men answered his call. . . .

\* \* \*

The war between France and England brought into the open the cleavage which was already beginning in the country—a cleavage represented by Thomas Jefferson on one hand and Alexander Hamilton on the other. Jefferson believed in a democratic and popular form of government; Hamilton in a strong and centralized one based on the power of finance and law. . . .

But through it all Washington kept his head. One commandment and one only rang in his soul day and night—to build the republic and build it safe and strong. After careful thought he made his decision of neutrality. . . .

\* \* \*

With the laying of the cornerstone and construction starting in the federal city, Washington felt another great step had been taken in the founding of the republic. But now there broke upon the country a series of turmoils which shook the government to its foundations and brought down upon Washington the darkest and

bitterest days of his life of long service and struggle. . . .

And in this hour of darkness and confusion among the people, Washington drank the cup of bitterness and gall. But even as the crowds marched and anathematized his name, he still clung desperately to his faith in Divine Providence and the hope that the government would survive. . . .

\* \* \*

In his travail Washington suffered again the bitter scenes of pity and pain. These were the sons and daughters of men who had gone down into the valley of woe. They were the sacrifice for the cause that was to live, and he at this hour somehow must make it live.

He would do the right as God gave him to see the right. But the way was dark. His eyes were blind. And then out of his great need a voice speaking—as it speaks to all true seekers who persist to the end. . . .

Now Washington felt his duty clear. He signed the treaty and thus aligned his country once more with the tradition of liberty and heroic men—with Sir Walter Raleigh, Shakespeare, Milton, Locke and the mighty pioneers that came after them. . . .

Once more he took up the sword to lead his people in their new and common cause. And they rushed to serve him—from the fields, the forges, from their fishing nets they came. . . .

\* \* \*

The awakening among the people was like a new religion. The name of Washington was on every lip. They had at last caught the vision of their leader's faith. In living terms they glimpsed the meaning of a nation's dream—a dream that should not die.

The light of freedom that now burned brightly in their breasts could only be extinguished with their own heart's blood. They would fight—and they would win. . . . The threat of war was over, the country had proved its strength and its unity. And in a great spirit of celebration the crowds gathered there in Philadelphia as Washington appeared before the Congress and the new President.

WASHINGTON: “After long trials and tribulations our country is founded, and I

believe is founded strong, in the will and the purpose of a united people. We have secured a great victory, not only over those foreign threats that would harm our way of life—but most important of all, a victory over ourselves. For this great blessing we offer our thanks to a Divine Providence. It is now for us to go forward strong in the resolve that this nation shall go on toward the future, self-reliant and unafraid.

"This is our hour of dedication—dedication to our faith in liberty and the brave men who died for that faith. There devolves upon us here a duty and privilege rarely granted to a people—the duty and privilege of standing as defenders of a new form of government among men—self-government. And this government rests securely on the principles of honor, of justice, truth and brotherhood. And—on a man's responsibility for his own actions.

"Today there is rising in the east a dictatorship of tyranny and oppression. The hopes of men in Europe are perishing. The people of the earth are looking toward

us as guardians of the rights they are losing. We must keep those rights safe and inviolate here—until the blessed day when they can share them.

"For if we do not stand ready to fight for these principles, giving our very lives if need be, then mayhap our struggle has been in vain and the darkness of barbarity and slavery shall someday engulf the sons and daughters that come after us. This then is our dream—this our hope forevermore—freedom, justice, love among men!"

EDITOR'S NOTE: These excerpts above are taken from the symphonic drama of American History, chiefly from the remarks of its two Commentators, written this year by Paul Green, of Chapel Hill, N. C., for presentation in the huge new amphitheatre at Washington as a major feature of the sesqui-centennial celebration of the founding of our National Capital. Mr. Green is a professor at the University of North Carolina, and a playwright of distinction: "In Abraham's Bosom," Pulitzer-prize-winning play on Broadway; "The Lost Colony," symphonic drama presented annually on Roanoke Island; and "The Common Glory," symphonic drama given each summer at Williamsburg, Va.



PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R., HONORED BY SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mayor T. Nelson Parker, of Richmond, Va. (right), receive official Sesqui-centennial commemorative medals from Lawrence B. Slater, Assistant General Manager of the National Capital Sesqui-centennial Commission prior to the performance of Paul Green's "Faith of Our Fathers" on Friday, August 25. Mrs. Patton spoke briefly to the audience in the large amphitheatre.

# Marine Aviation

An Integral Part of an Outstanding Air-Ground Team . . .

## THE MARINE CORPS

BY MAJOR GENERAL LOUIS E. WOODS

FROM the time the first Marines—the Marines of the Revolution—took to the topmasts of colonial vessels to fire down with muskets upon the crews of enemy ships, the United States Marine Corps has been traditionally a specialized military force.

Within four months after their founding by the Continental Congress on November 11, 1775, Marines were sent ashore in small boats to take possession of all "warlike stores" at Nassau in the British Bahamas. This initial American amphibious assault marked the first occasion upon which any American flag floated over foreign territory.

From that day on, the descriptive calling, "Soldiers of the Sea," was most applicable. For the first 137 years of Leatherneck history, the slogan "on land as on the sea" told a complete story of Marine campaigning the world over. In 1912, however, something new was added: Soldiers of the Sea began flying aeroplanes. To add another phrase—"in the air"—became justified.

Aviation has progressed a long way in the 38 years since 1912. From a technical standpoint, the airplane of today probably performs beyond the greatest dreams of the pioneers; from a military viewpoint, the airplane has more devastating uses than even the most visionary militarist envisioned. Yet in spite of the diversified forms of modern aerial usage, the original concept that gave birth to Marine Aviation continues as the sole *raison d'être*: the creation of an air arm for support of Corps ground troops.

Today the Flying Leathernecks can be rated second to no other military airmen in the world in the specialized talents for which their force was created. This may seem a bold statement indeed, yet to attest its truth we can look both to the record of the past and now once again to chronicles of a current conflict.

But what are these special talents, and how do Marine flyers come by them? How, then, does Marine Aviation differ, and what is the continuing necessity of its existence?

Talk of the atom bomb, of push-button warfare, and of long-range strategic airfare has swayed some people to believe that the time is almost at hand when the airplane or guided missiles shall wage the wars almost singlehandedly. But the outbreak of conflict in Korea has reaffirmed the concept that, for the present, men and ships and supply are still needed to carry on battle.

Though there is no denying that strategic air power—destruction of enemy industry, supply and transport at their source—is an absolute requisite of overall operational planning, long-range aerial bombardment cannot do the job alone.

Assuming, then, that the infantryman will continue to function in seizing or defending land against armed opposition, it follows that he must use every implement of warfare available to him in carrying out his mission. One of the most essential supporting weapons at his disposal—and I emphasize the word *supporting*—is the airplane.

Under modern battle conditions the man on the ground needs aid from the sky on a day-by-day and an hour-by-hour basis in the conduct of his operations. He needs it in the assault, to soften up enemy defenses, and to engage specific strongpoints or weapons holding up the ground advance. He needs it, in the defense, to assist the artillery and infantry weapons in breaking up the enemy's attack. He needs it in both cases for reconnaissance, for artillery observation and control of fire, for liaison and communication, for transport of troops and supplies when speed is paramount, for evacuation of casualties, and for protection against enemy air attack. Without air sup-



port—direct tactical air support—the man on the ground is seriously hampered.

Because it recognized these truths long ago during continuing expeditionary duties, the United States Marine Corps developed its air-ground TEAM, now the most highly integrated force of its kind in the world. These components of air and ground emerged into their present state of union for many reasons. Let us look briefly at the growth of our Marine team.

From the very beginning, initial flight instruction for Marine and Navy aviators has been a combined undertaking. Marine troops operated with the Fleet, and it was a foregone conclusion that the airmen would, too. Our first pilot became Naval Aviator No. 5.

The potential of an air arm in the making was duly noted when the Corps' Commandant wrote in his 1912 Annual Report to the Secretary of the Navy: "In view of the great benefit to an Advance Base Force that might result from trained aviators, two officers and one man of the Marine Corps have been under instruction in aviation at the United States Naval Academy."

The start had been made, but a mere handful of early pilots were kept busy for five years at the pioneers' tasks—organizing, instructing, testing and advising in the construction of planes, equipment and air-base facilities.

During those pioneer years, expansion of aviation was extremely slow in all the services. The United States lagged far behind European countries in its monetary blessing of aerial experimentation and development for its military forces. Congress held tightly the nation's purse strings, and in 1913 decreed that no more than thirty officers of the Navy and Marine Corps be detailed to aviation service; additional pay of thirty-five per cent had been authorized to airmen for the hazardous duty.

In the same period, Marine Corps commitments on foreign and home shores were high while its personnel limitations were low. Its officers could ill be spared for flight training, and as America entered World War I on April 6, 1917, Marine Aviation consisted of four full-fledged pilots, one more in a student status, and thirty enlisted men.

War gave immediate impetus to expansion of the nucleus air arm, and with great

vigor a program of recruiting, training and outfitting was begun. As a result, when the Armistice was signed nineteen months later, the airmen's rolls numbered 282 officers and 2,180 men, a substantial growth considering the scarcity of aircraft and facilities for training purposes.

The aviators were hopeful of fighting with the ground forces of the Corps, but in this desire they were still obliged to bide their time. In the second month after the United States declared war on Germany, almost 3,000 ground Marines were on their way to France. Aviation, of course, was not ready for immediate action, although one squadron, sent to the Azores for anti-submarine duty, was the first completely equipped American air unit to leave the United States for service in the war.

Four other squadrons comprising the First Marine Aviation Force served in northern France during the final months of the conflict. There they won the plaudits of the Belgian, French and British troops that they supported in the offensive against the famed Hindenburg Line. Marines carried out a total of fifty-seven raids, dropped 52,000 pounds of bombs, and shot down twelve German planes. They further provided tangible evidence of the airplane's support value by dropping food and supplies to a surrounded French battalion to keep it fighting until a subsequent rescue was effected. This exploit was the first of its kind.

Only after the first World War did real integration of Marine air and ground forces begin. The Corps, in its traditional role as vanguard of vigilance and action for United States foreign policy, spent the next twenty years of nominal peace protecting American rights in various locales.

Throughout this entire period the Marine air arm accompanied and assisted its ground troops. This association took deep, permanent root by virtue of actual combat experience in a series of "banana" wars, during prolonged preoccupation together at far-flung foreign garrisons, and on many combined maneuvers with the Fleet. The versatility and techniques of teamwork were constantly developed and improved by practical application.

The year 1919 found flyers joining expeditionary troops in the Caribbean at Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In both countries, rebellious outlaws threat-



ened the lawful governments with widespread armed insurrection. In assisting to restore peace and order, pilots bombed and strafed the rebels, flew scouting patrols, did aerial photography, and kept isolated units in contact with headquarters by making aerial pick-ups of messages. In Haiti they initiated experiments with a type of gliding air attack that led to present-day dive-bombing.

Later, in Nicaragua, Leathernecks engaged in conflict against the same type of revolutionary banditry, but on a larger scale. Combat patrols in the field were supplied with food, ammunition, and emergency equipment by air delivery. Air evacuation of the wounded and air transport of relief personnel and supplies to isolated garrisons were inaugurated. This was the first campaign so supported in the history of warfare.

There, too, airmen carried out the first recorded air attacks to be made under the actual direction of ground troops. A troop commander had signaled to the flyers by laying out panels of white cloth on the ground to indicate the direction and range of the hostile forces. Here then was the key to *close air support*: control from the ground. Development of today's elaborate close air support doctrine, which challenges air and ground with their greatest teamwork test, had begun; Marine Aviation had focused its specialized talent. But more of that later.

Perennial civil war in China kept the Marine forces there on the alert throughout the 1920's and early 1930's. A serious threat to American lives and property in 1927 occasioned the landing of the Third Marine Brigade in the Tientsin-Peking area. Although the Marines were never drawn into the civil war, their planes maintained a daily reconnaissance patrol over an 8,000-square-mile area to keep the American forces informed of the activities of the opposing Chinese armies. During 18 months of operation, Marine squadrons amassed a total of 3,800 flights.

Later the Brigade commander wrote in a letter to the Commandant of the Corps: "I have always believed that had it not been for the splendidly efficient air force attached to the 3d Brigade in China, we could not have avoided bloodshed. The airforce was of more value to me than a regiment."

To round out their increasing versatility, Marines began to operate from the Navy's carriers in 1931. The Marine Corps as a whole, almost alone in the world, was developing the techniques of amphibious warfare; and ability to operate from aircraft carriers was an obvious requirement for the support of amphibious operations.

When, in early December, 1941, our country found itself embroiled in another war, the Marine Corps had melded its air and ground elements into a hard-hitting TEAM. The between-the-wars-years had not been wasted; combat experience (denied the other services), plus extensive training and maneuvers, prepared the Marines for their tasks ahead. And yet, this tells but part of the story. Less tangible, but just as important, is the fact that Marine pilots are—first and foremost—Marines. They speak the same language and receive much of the same basic ground training as their ground comrades-in-arms. Is this important to air-ground teamwork? The Marine Corps thinks so, and its World War II record would seem to bear it out.

The results achieved by the Fleet Marine Force in the defeat of Japan are too well known to require detailed restating here. At the peak of the war there were 15,496 officers (10,400 of them pilots), 101,000 enlisted men, and almost 8,000 Women Reservists in Marine Aviation. The Flying Leathernecks shot down 2,378 Japanese planes and destroyed 500 more on the ground, sank 918 ships, including 28 warships, and damaged 845 other surface craft.

In the island-hopping Pacific campaign, air and ground Marines fought together in many places. To name but a few: Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Vella Lavella, Bougainville, Apamama, Cape Gloucester, Kwajalein, Majuro, Green, Engebi, Eniwetok, Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Peleliu, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

Along this bloody path to Allied victory, Marine Aviation made several significant contributions. One of the first among these was in the defense of Wake Island, where a small air-ground detachment—woefully outnumbered—inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy; teamwork was proved effective and essential. At Guadalcanal, where Marines struck back in the first American offensive, their airmen commenced the fatal attrition of Japanese air strength and blasted the enemy supply channels at a

time when United States naval forces were unavailable to assume the mission.

Through the long chain of islands in the South, Southwest and Central Pacific, the adaptability of the Marine air arm was demonstrated when its airmen cooperated with pilots of the other services and countries in the neutralization or destruction of enemy installations.

But in keeping with the original concept that gave rise to its birth, Marine Aviation made its greatest contribution in the field of close air support to ground troops. The techniques and adaptations that were contrived into the Marine doctrine of this aerial specialization took form because Marine airmen realized that the airplane must be regarded only as an additional weapon for the use of a ground commander—and that control must be vested in him alone.

As a result of a control system that functioned directly from the front-lines, close air support rendered by Marine squadrons has been recognized by many competent observers as the most effective of the Pacific War. When Marine fighter-bombers and dive-bombers were called into the Philippines, they flew some 25,000 sorties in support of United States Army units.

A brief sampling of the latter's evaluation of Marine-style support evidences a hearty sanction of the air-ground TEAM idea.

The Commanding General of the United States Eighth Army had this to say:

"The value of close support for ground troops as provided by these Marine flyers cannot be measured in words and there is not enough that can be said for their aerial barrages that have cut a path for the infantry."

Or the words from the Commanding General, 41st Infantry Division:

"The readiness of Marine aircraft groups to engage in any mission requested of them, their skill and courage as airmen, and their splendid spirit and courage in aiding ground troops, have given this Division the most effective air support yet received in any of its operations."

When aviation alone protected the entire left flank of the 1st Cavalry Division on its famous 100-mile dash from Guimba to Manila, the Army commander of this fast-moving division had this to say:

"I have never seen such able, close, and accurate air support as the Marines are giving us."

While these testimonials extoll the skill and courage of the men who performed the missions, they also reflect acknowledgement of the value of an air arm whose flyers know the groundman's job and thereby know best how to support him.

Today, over ninety per cent of our Marine pilots have graduated from one or more of the Marine Corps schools which teach the tactics and techniques of our ground forces, and the whole art of modern amphibious war. The Marine Corps still has the tools to do its job. It has a ground Fleet Marine Force which stands pre-eminent as a landing force. It has Fleet Marine Force Aviation which stands pre-eminent in the field of close air support. Together, then, it has an air-ground TEAM which exists for a common aim: to defeat the enemy whenever and wherever he is encountered.

Just as it applied in the jungles of Nicaragua in the 1920's, so it applies now in the rice paddies of Korea: Marine Aviation is devoted to its specialty of assisting troops on the ground. This is a worthy ambition.

### The Present Need

*(Continued from page 851)*

ties local civil defense units already have asked the Red Cross to embark upon training programs. In others, planning has not advanced this far, but the Red Cross is carrying on its usual training classes for individuals and groups.

It is evident that the problems which confront us cannot be solved solely by force of arms. The world needs desperately a regeneration of the spirit which can carry out the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. It is upon such organizations as yours that the Red Cross counts heavily to perform those acts of unselfish service so urgently needed today.

Daughters of the American Revolution have always been responsive to obligations to our communities, the nation and the world. They have always rallied to the call of the Red Cross. I am confident that in these grave times the members of your great organization will find in the Red Cross abundant opportunity for giving material expression of your patriotic desires.

# The Revolutionary War in the South

By COL. ROBERT R. MCCORMICK

FLORIDA, then a British colony, did not join the Revolution. After the defeat of the British fleet at Fort Moultrie, near Charleston, in 1776, there was bushwhacking along the border, but not until the fall of 1778 did the American General Howe invade Florida, from which he was forced by disease to retreat. At Savannah, he was defeated by a Colonel Campbell, in consequence of which all of Georgia fell to the British. Georgia would have turned Tory but for the brutal treatment of the population by the invaders.

General Lincoln was now sent to command in the south. At first things went well. General Moultrie defeated an effort of the British against Port Royal and General Ashe retook Augusta, but then was completely defeated at Briar Creek. General Lincoln marched to reinforce him, whereupon General Prevost advanced upon Charleston, treating the population with the utmost barbarism.

With the shortage of white men in South Carolina, Congress approved a plan to arm the Negro population and give them their freedom as a reward for service. This plan was bitterly resented by white South Carolinians, who suggested to General Prevost that South Carolina should remain neutral until the end of the war, when her future status would be decided by treaty. Fortunately, Prevost took no notice of the proposal. We can see that with Georgia conquered, Vermont and South Carolina neutral, the cause of the Revolution would have worn thin.

Now Count Pulaski, with his legion, came on the scene and drove Prevost back to Beaufort in South Carolina. Then the French fleet under the incompetent D'Estaing arrived, and an allied assault upon Savannah was defeated and the gallant Pulaski killed.

Sir Henry Clinton now brought an army of 8,000 men from New York, to which he added 3,000 more. With these troops and the soldiers under Prevost at Savannah, he advanced upon Charleston.

Lincoln's army was only about half as large as Clinton's, but instead of retiring

northward or into the interior, he fortified himself in Charleston, where he was besieged and compelled to surrender.

This opened all of South Carolina to British invasion, which completely overran the state. Again tactful handling might have saved the colony to the crown, but Clinton returned to New York and tried to complete the destruction of the revolt by the purchase of West Point and its garrison. The Earl of Cornwallis remained in command and ordered the population to renew their allegiance under threat of dire punishment to all who did not.

Some among the population renewed their oaths of allegiance, but intrepid bands under Moultrie, Marion, Pickens, and Sumter took to the swamps and forests and attacked the enemy's trains and outposts. Sumter once destroyed a whole British regiment.

The employment of foreign officers was popular at this time. The German Baron Kalb was sent to North Carolina with some 2,000 regular troops and called out the militia of that state. A larger army followed under command of the Englishman Gates. Gates conducted himself as though he planned to be defeated, and was completely overthrown. Whether he was carried away in the panic of his troops or whether he fled intending to commit further treason we do not know, and, treason was never proved against him, although his long line of conduct all points in that direction. General Kalb was killed fighting to the end.

Cornwallis then continued the invasion into North Carolina. His first defeat came at Kings Mountain. A distinguished soldier, Colonel Ferguson, with a detachment composed principally of Tories thoroughly trained in the European methods of warfare, confronted by several bands of volunteers from the west side of the mountains, took position on the "commanding ground" of Kings Mountain. The mountaineers, who had not been educated in that theory of war, disregarded that theory, as Grant was to do nearly a hundred years later at Missionary Ridge, and attacked straight up-

hill. In their own language, "they gave the Tories Indian stuff," fighting from behind trees, retiring before bayonet charges, and coming in on their flanks. They killed Ferguson and most of his band, and they hanged a good many of the prisoners in reprisal for past atrocities.

This battle bears to the campaign in the south an aspect very similar to that of Bennington in the north.

Cornwallis now retreated to Winnsborough and the backwoodsmen returned to their homes, but they had roused the south-east.

General Morgan, who had retired because his share of the victory of Saratoga had not been recognized, now brought to the army his immense military powers. Greene was sent to succeed Gates in the Carolinas, while the German Von Steuben commanded in Virginia.

The English continued their plan of dispersing their troops. With Cornwallis in the Carolinas, Arnold was sent to Virginia because a General Leslie, already in that state, had to reinforce Cornwallis after the defeat at Kings Mountain.

Although Arnold had not been able to deliver either West Point or its garrison, he brought in his own person a far greater addition to the royal cause than both of them, if the British brass had been able to use him. He was far abler than any of the British generals and the only one who could be compared with Morgan, Greene, and Washington, the only one who might have bested them. He made sagacious suggestions to Cornwallis and, when the latter would not follow them, to Sir George Germaine in London. He even went to London in person to urge them, but to no avail.

Nepotism is the greatest bane of military brass. Many a cause has been lost because the ins were more willing to lose than to let the outs win.

In Virginia, all Arnold could do with his little force was to make war on the civil population as ordered, a proceeding which between that war and this one was considered contrary to military honor.

We have seen that the British forces were separated, some in Canada, some in Newport, New York, Virginia, and North Carolina. Greene separated them still more by sending Morgan to threaten the important road junction called Ninety-six, while he

threatened Charleston, more than a hundred miles away.

Even if Cornwallis had known the Napoleonic principle of concentrating his forces against one enemy at a time, he could not do this. It would force him to sacrifice either Ninety-six or Charleston, neither of which could he afford to lose. He chose to oppose Greene with his main force and send his most aggressive and able subordinate, Tarleton, against Morgan.

The Americans out-generated him. Greene kept his inferior forces out of combat while the ingenious Morgan received Tarleton's assault.

Morgan devised a brand new system of tactics. Instead of presenting the accepted one long, strong line to the enemy, he presented three lines—the militia in front, the regular troops in a strategic position behind them, the cavalry, under the able Colonel William Washington, in the rear, from which place they could maneuver as circumstances prescribed. Another novelty in Morgan's disposition was to fight with the river behind him—this to keep the militia from running away before the battle.

The British charged with the bayonet. The militia fired three volleys and sought safety behind the regulars. The regulars met the British, weakened and confused by the militia fire, head-on. The cavalry rode around the American left flank and took the British in the rear, while many of the militia, seeing things going so well, returned to the fray and completed the encirclement of the enemy, few of whom escaped, among them Tarleton, who, in disgraceful flight, left his soldiers to their fate.

Greene immediately ordered his own army to retreat in a northwesterly direction; while riding overland with a small cavalry escort, he met Morgan's force and led it on a converging road.

Greene was enabled to make both retreats successfully because he had provided both his forces with rowboats on wheels to cross the rivers. The regular officer, Cornwallis, had no such foresight and was held up at all the river crossings.

At Kings Mountain and the Cowpens, the Americans had beaten the British in detail as they had at Oriskany and Bennington. Greene was now ready for his Saratoga. Morgan, whose tactical genius had



won Saratoga, was absent, broken in health. Greene tried to repeat his Cowpens tactics at Guilford's Courthouse, but with less success. He was forced from the battlefield, but Cornwallis was too much weakened by the battle to follow and had to retreat to Wilmington for supplies.

Greene now performed another of his strokes of strategic genius. He left Cornwallis, whom he could not harm, and marched against the British detachments in the Carolinas. He first came upon one of them at Fort Watson, entrenched on the top of a small hill. Military readers will have noticed the similarity between Morgan's battle tactics and those of the Romans centuries before. Now an old Roman siege method was resurrected. A big wooden tower was built in secret and moved by night to overlook the walls. A band of riflemen on the top of the tower replaced the bowmen of old, while a garrison of regular troops protected its base against a sortie. The fort soon surrendered.

There ensued a variety of marches and combats. The British won most of the latter but after each battle were forced to retreat farther and farther until they were back in Charleston.

When Greene marched south, Cornwallis either had to follow him and give up all of the ground he had conquered in the previous year or make some brilliant effort in Virginia. He did this because of a weakness in the British social-military system. Clinton, the commanding officer in America, was only a knight while Cornwallis was an earl. The earl felt at liberty to disobey the knight, his military superior, and although his action led to the loss of his army and the colonies in America, he was never punished for so fatal a disobedience.

Cornwallis marched into Virginia to find the passive resistance of the inhabitants, raids upon his communications, and Lafayette with a small force, which compelled Cornwallis to keep his own army together. Lafayette would not be drawn into an action because, as he wrote Washington, "I am not strong enough even to be beaten." Once more Cornwallis retreated to the coast, this time to Yorktown.

All the colonial coast cities had been located on peninsulas so that the British navy could protect the waterfronts; and short walls at their backs could repel attacks on the land side. Thus the British

had fought the Americans in Boston, New York, and Charleston. In following this accepted principle, Cornwallis occupied the fateful site of Yorktown.

During the campaigns we have been following in the south, Rochambeau's army of six thousand men had been landed on Rhode Island.

By this time, with a bankrupt treasury, Washington was finding it more and more difficult to keep his own army together. Decisive action had become necessary. His first plan was to combine Rochambeau's army with his own, bring the French fleet to New York, and assault the city.

The arrival of Cornwallis's army at Yorktown offered an easier solution. Washington influenced the French minister at Philadelphia to persuade Admiral de Grasse, commanding the French fleet in the West Indies, where the English and French had been fighting a futile war for some valueless islands, while the fate of half the world was being decided on the mainland near by, to bring his fleet to Hampton Roads.

De Grasse came, repulsed a British naval attack, and landed some three thousand men which, with Lafayette's little army, were strong enough to blockade Cornwallis in Yorktown, while Washington and Rochambeau came by forced marches to Head of Elk and by water down the Chesapeake Bay to Williamsburg. With a combined army of sixteen thousand men against Cornwallis's eight thousand, he pressed the siege by the methods of Vauban and received Cornwallis's surrender on October 19, 1781.

The terms were the terms of the surrender of Charleston, and General Benjamin Lincoln, who had there given up his sword to Cornwallis, now received the latter's.

Among the troops captured were the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, and the Scots Guards.

When you see these guards on duty at St. James Palace in London in their beautiful uniforms, you will see many campaign ribbons, but not among them the ribbon of Yorktown!

The naval battle in the mouth of Chesapeake Bay was one of the few that the French navy ever won from the British navy. It must have been that some of Washington's iron determination reached

(Continued on page 872)

## Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau



IN turning over our D. A. R. MAGAZINE to the new Editor, our thoughts go to the retiring Editor, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, who has served us so faithfully and so efficiently for more than three years.

An Honorary President General, Mrs. Brosseau had already served our Society capably in many and varied important capacities when this call for editorial service came to her in 1947. It would have been easy for her to have "rested on her laurels." But she responded as a loyal and devoted Daughter and accepted

the new responsibility in the spirit of service which should serve as a stimulating example to all our members.

Mrs. Brosseau has given us a Magazine of the finest quality and highest standard, one of which every Daughter may be justifiably proud. We realize that this required her to spend many long hours each month in the compilation and preparation of its interesting and informative reading matter. To her we wish to express our heartfelt thanks and appreciation.

MARGUERITE C. PATTON,  
*President General, N. S. D. A. R.*



# Responsibility of Citizens in Our Enterprise Economy

BY GAYLE L. GUPTON

**E**XACTLY 163 years ago a group of stern-faced patriots gathered to draft a document into which the future of our country was written. Through rose-colored glasses they saw a beautiful, snow white, gleaming dove of peace perched in that small room in which they had gathered. Its feathers were unruffled as it beamed a benevolent benediction on the signing of the document. Today as we remove those rose-colored glasses, in the place of that gentle, heavenly creature, we see the sardonic presence of a coal black raven, ironically croaking, "Nevermore."

Yes, times have changed; and if we of today do not do our part to preserve those things which are great and which have marked our country as the citadel of freedom and democracy, things will continue to change, and without our help, the change will not be for the better. With our help the changes could be directed toward good government, prosperity, peace on earth, and good will among men.

Before we consider any of the responsibilities of our enterprise economy, let us first determine what our system has accomplished. The American system has produced and distributed more of the goods and comforts of living to more people, over a greater territory, and for a longer period of time than any other system in any other country since Adam walked out of the Garden of Eden. It can do better yet for all of us, so let us improve it—not destroy it.

The citizen of today must realize that his first great task is, by sane, hysteria-free process, to intensify his love for liberty. Among our ranks—people living under the benevolent protection of the greatest government on earth—we find insidious, subtle, serpentine forces at work to destroy that for which too many wars have already been fought, too many crosses have already been planted, too many tears and too much sweating blood has already been shed for us to sit idly by and allow communism, so-

cialism, or any other -ism, other than Americanism to get a grappling, strangling hold on our national mind.

When we pause to analyze our position of today, we find that we are in a world of hope and confusion—socialism tugging at our left elbow, communism luring from the right; both whispering to us how fine it is to live under a "planned" economy and how tough it is to survive under the free American way.

Frankly, we are failing and failing fast. Our greatest failure is that we stopped selling America to Americans. I used to think: Why is it necessary for Ivory soap to remind me every day that it floats? But I am told that as soon as Ivory soap curtails its advertising program sales begin to fall off. What has American enterprise failed to sell? If we do not sell our country to the younger generation, how can we hope to keep our sales up?

Before the Constitution, the feudal aristocrat had opportunity but no incentive; the serf and the peasant had ambition but no opportunity. The Constitution brought opportunity to men with ambition. The result astonished the world. Work, sweat, thrift, and hope were turned loose in this free and fortunate land. The Constitution released the well springs of energy and invention in the breasts of millions of men and women.

The Constitution has as its handmaid the private property system as opposed to feudalism, socialism, communism, fascism, and collectivism.

If the citizen of today could realize these things about that Constitution, then will he have the incentive to fight all those forces which actually threaten our economic liberty. He must realize that when his neighbor starts a small business of his own, that his chances of succeeding are only 5 in 100 and largely because of one thing—excessive taxes. It was once wisely said: "The difference between barbarism and civilization is taxation. However, over-

taxation could mean civilization back to barbarism."

Under the free enterprise system, business, to be saved from destruction, must be fed by capital, make profits in order to make jobs, become productive and remain productive. You can kill the goose that lays the golden egg, but you won't get any more eggs.

I point out only that while politicians can move dollars from one pocket to another, they cannot add one dollar to the total wealth of the people. That is the work of industry. Industry must have tools. These tools are what we call capital. Population has increased and the number of employed Americans has increased enormously. The need of new capital to replace worn-out tools and to buy new tools is tremendous. Yet heavy taxes have made it more and more difficult for individuals and corporations to buy new tools. Do you see the next step? The next step will be to argue that business won't expand and therefore the government must step in and supply the factories and the power plants. That's socialism. The citizen of today must realize what is taking place.

The socialist government intends to help the "little man"—to give him more wealth, more money, and an adequate job. If we look at the "little man" closely, we find that he has often had the same opportunity for jobs, the same environment, and the same opportunity for an education as the man

who has made a success. So if the "little man" has failed, it is most likely because he did not make the most of his opportunities. The "little man", not America, has made him what he is. The socialistic governments, by sly and sinister methods, are sowing in our government seeds of socialism, from which we shall reap a rotten harvest of political and social corruption.

This, it seems to me, is the destiny which faces the American citizen today—whether we shall accept the responsibility that has been placed squarely upon us to guide mankind in that eternal search for peace on earth and good will among men; whether the civilization we have fashioned shall forge ahead or disappear under the accumulative dust of the centuries.

In the words of our late president, "To some generations, much is given. Of other generations, much is expected. Our generation has a rendezvous with destiny."

Destiny has never called so loudly to the people of America. Will we respond? The picture is not bright. Unless we can once again catch the spirit of Patrick Henry in the early days when he cried out for liberty or death; unless we rededicate ourselves to those guiding principles upon which this nation was founded and which have made it great, then the cause of freedom has once again entered upon its dark ages.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the words of the popular American song: "It is later than you think."

## The Facts of the Korean Crisis

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aggression, so did we show our true colors in acting on moral principle to sustain the United Nations System. Seldom in history has a nation gone so far in defense of a principle and an international organization. Because of the rightness of our action we have, in the words of Secretary Acheson, a "united free world . . . and a united nation behind the United Nations."

Somewhere along the line there had to be a stand if there was to be any hope for

world peace. The free nations had to show that they were willing to fight for the way of life in which they believe. Now they have demonstrated that willingness as a group. They have made it clear that aggression will be opposed with steadily increasing force and determination. Those who would commit aggression now stand warned that they face a growing strength which will take the profit out of aggression. That is the meaning of Korea.

## DEATH OF EX-NATIONAL OFFICER

Friends will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Clara Coleman Rosser (W. F.) Dennis, of the Jane McAfee Chapter, of

Harrodsburg, Kentucky, who passed away September 22, 1950. She served as Corresponding Secretary General, 1911-1913.

# Our D. A. R. Approved Schools

BY HELEN C. BURNELLE

*National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee*

THE educational program as sponsored by the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution is unique in many of its phases. It has a completely organized committee through which the policies of the various schools are carried out. A National Chairman is assisted by seven Vice-Chairmen. They, in turn, are aided by the State Chairmen. These chairmen are absolutely dependent upon active Chapter Chairmen. Both D. A. R.-owned schools, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, have a Board of Trustees which acts in an advisory capacity.

The original idea of giving an education to the underprivileged child of the southern mountain areas has been broadened to include college and university training in other sections of our country. Although the responsibilities involved are very great, we have succeeded in establishing two schools of our own, in addition to aiding students in nine other institutions which we chose to call "Approved Schools."

The mountain regions where we first began to see the need of this type of education covered a territory containing 300 mountain counties, an area larger than New England. There was an utter lack of communication even between cabins. In this region there had been no foreign immigration. It contains a larger population of persons eligible for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution than any other part of our country. The mountaineers were—and are—extremely patriotic and their education should be fostered by patriotic people.

At this writing the average taxes paid by the families in this section is \$4.06 per year, causing state-aid to education to be extremely low. It is the State's responsibility to finance public education but with funds so limited the D. A. R. must enrich the State programs.

All Approved Schools are on the study-work plan and many trades are taught enabling the graduates to take an active part in their home communities.

Twenty-five years ago the mountain sections of Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas were practically isolated. The beds of the streams were the only roads. The people knew little of the outside world. In their mountain music, their games and their speech were traces of the Elizabethan Age. But there was no education of moment.

In 1914 the D. A. R. of South Carolina decided to establish a school for girls, Tamassee. In 1932 the school was made co-educational—two boys being admitted at that time. Not only is Tamassee an accredited High School, but all students are given practical training in the laundry, the kitchen, the health house, in manual training, the dairy, the saw mill and in many other practical courses which enable the older students to enter gainful employment during the vacation months, thus permitting them to defray a part of their tuition costs and to buy more suitable clothing.

Truly Tamassee is the "Place of the Sunlight of God," for there is no mountain cabin too primitive or too humble to open its windows to the sunlight brought home by the students of Tamassee. As this is a "home" and a school it requires more for maintenance than a day school. Feeding 210 children during a school year means serving approximately 228,000 meals. In addition to these a warm luncheon is served to the day students.

Tamassee is a school-home and we should treat it accordingly by making living conditions there correspond to our own standard of living. The pre-natal clinic there is bringing medical care to mothers who are isolated from physicians and hospitals. This little-known work at Tamassee is a wonderful service to this community.

Kate Duncan Smith School on Gunter Mountain in Alabama is a day school. It also serves as a community center for a thickly populated mountain area. All are 100% Americans—not a single foreigner among them. All persons on the mountain left their own labors to help in the construction of the first buildings, and the

growth of the school from a two-room building to a plant which is now used as a model institution was phenomenal. Kate Duncan Smith is a public school except that the buildings are owned and controlled by the D. A. R. through a Board of Trustees. The educational program there must be as practical and useful as possible in order to benefit the majority of those who must remain on the mountain. The school program there is bringing about a more comfortable type of living, improved farming, and a well educated citizenry.

The playground equipment for Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith was given by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. In this way our own children are directly responsible for furnishing the means for the modern educational theory that a successful career is determined by the degree of adaptability in the miniature world of playing a game, in learning the necessity of fairness; that one cannot always win, and how to be a good loser.

Crossnore, Inc., in Avery County, North Carolina, is the accomplishment of the dream and hard work of Mrs. Mary Martin Sloop, who started the school to meet a dire need of that isolated mountain area. With the help of D. A. R. members and others, she has built one of the finest schools for underprivileged in the nation. Its dormitories house more than 200 boarding pupils, who otherwise might not be able to attend the now-public school.

A boys' dormitory is now being built there, and with hope and confidence Mrs. Sloop trusts that it will be ready for dedication in the not too distant future.

Pine Mountain in Kentucky is now affiliated with Berea College. They have a few boarding pupils, and a large number of day students. The hospital there does a superb job, as does the one at Hindman Settlement, which is one of our oldest schools. Hindman was the vision of Miss Stone and it was fostered by the Federated Women's Clubs in Kentucky. It is used as a rural educational center.

Hillside School for boys is generously aided by the D. A. R. A majority of the 55 boys enrolled there last year were from broken homes and need care for the entire year.

The Blue Ridge school in Virginia was built by the Episcopal Church. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and especially our members in Virginia have been generous in supporting this school. A dormitory is now being built there.

The colleges which meet with the approval of the D. A. R. and are aided by them are really noteworthy in many respects. The most distant is Northland College in Wisconsin. This institution offers self-help as do all the others.

The Berry School in Georgia has the largest campus in the world. It contains 30,000 acres. This college began as a Sunday school in 1900 with Miss Martha Berry as the teacher. There are three separate schools on the campus; Berry College, a high school for boys, and a girl's high school. There is a community school for small children at Possum Creek which is seven miles from the college. Less than 50 percent of the students enrolled pay tuition and all must work. There the students have a choice of working in 25 different industries. They have beautiful handicraft for sale.

Lincoln Memorial University is in Harrogate, Tennessee, and has a campus and farm consisting of 1200 acres. There all students must work part time. There are 27 D. A. R. sponsored scholarships in the college. Many graduates of Lincoln have made noteworthy success in life.

The American International College in Springfield, Mass., was begun as a school for foreign-born, especially the French people of the community. It has grown to be an accredited college open to all nationalities regardless of race, creed or color.

Berea College is a non-tuition school. Several trades are taught there and all students must work part time. Its graduates are to be found in every profession and many have achieved distinction. Articles of native handicraft made there are for sale and may be obtained from the school.

Maryville College in Tennessee was established as a church school but as it meets our requirements by giving advantages to those who otherwise could not secure an education it was placed on the approved list by our society.

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# Hands Across the Sea

BY JOSEPHINE RALSTON BINNS

NASHVILLE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION joined hands with Nashville, the South, and the nation recently in welcoming twenty-one teen-age boys and girls from as many European nations. One of the special points of interest toured by the visitors was Fort Nashborough, site of the original settlement of Nashville. There, inside the old fort, while the stars and stripes rippled against a sky of puffy white clouds, the State Regent, assisted by the Davidson County Regents' Council, received the youthful guests.

This unusual experience was part of a plan called "Hands Across the Sea"—a new adventure in the fostering of international understanding and friendship, sponsored by Youth Incorporated, also of Nashville.

Youth Incorporated, which defines itself as a non-profit, private organization, dedicated to the mental, moral, and physical development of boys and girls through an extensive program of sports, employment, recreation, and camping, was built by local men, and chartered in 1945 under the laws of the State of Tennessee.

In December 1949, Mr. Allen Dobson, president and founder of the organization, conceived the idea of "Hands Across the Sea" as a means of enriching the experience of members of Youth Incorporated and bringing about closer bonds of understanding between the old world and the new. Weeks of labor and planning followed. The State Department in Washington approved the plans and assured its cooperation. Ambassadors and ministers of Western Europe aided, and on July 7 ten boys and twelve girls representing twenty-one nations (by special arrangement two came from Norway) arrived by special plane on the runway near Youth Incorporated's country place near Nashville.

Each country had been invited to submit names, records, and pictures of two boys and two girls, chosen for high scholarship, leadership, moral character, personality, ability to speak and write well, and ability to speak English. Final choice

was made by a Committee composed of the president and secretary of Youth Incorporated, a minister, an educator, a Woman's Civic Club leader, and a member of Youth Incorporated. Applicants signed the following pledge:

"Should I be chosen to represent my nation, I agree to prepare for the tour by learning all I can of America, particularly the contributions my countrymen have made to the United States.

"During the visit, I will seek friendship, understanding, and good will. I will be a good neighbor to my companions, representing other nations of Europe, and to the boys and girls I shall meet in America."

The visit, financed by business organizations, business men, doctors, lawyers, private citizens of Nashville who believe in the program and look upon it as a way of furthering harmony among nations, was entirely free of government influence and responsibility. Since the visit was strictly non-political, Youth Incorporated requested that no candidates be named who were the children or relatives of high political officers.

Arrangements were made for coverage of the tour by press, radio and photographers.

During their six weeks' visit Youth Incorporated and its friends made an earnest effort to give the visitors every opportunity to see for themselves what life is like in America. They visited our shrines and attended our churches, went to points of scenic beauty and places of historical interest, visited our farms and our homes.

For ten days they attended Youth Incorporated Camp with some fifty representatives of local high schools. There they went swimming, hiking, boating, and horseback riding, learned American songs and taught Americans their own songs, learned to play baseball and soft ball and taught the Americans how to play soccer and football European style. They had their first hayride, followed by an old fashioned barbecue and square dancing around the camp fire with the Nashvillians as in-



structors. Then they showed their hosts their own folk dances.

Notwithstanding all their entertainment, guests and hosts quickly settled down to the real purpose of the visit—better understanding of the United States and the other countries represented. Discussions and impromptu debates among the young people quickly verified the opinion of the Committee which chose them that they were mental and moral leaders, well equipped to represent their native lands. The hope also seemed well founded that the interchange of ideas among the youngsters will bring forth something of the understanding which makes for peace.

Following the ten day camp period the European guests lived for ten days in homes of sponsors and friends of Youth Incorporated, among whom were numerous D. A. R. members. The boys and girls were most enthusiastic about this arrangement, for the one thing they wanted to see more than anything else was how Americans live in their own homes. Guests were rotated among the homes so that each host had three different guests for about three days each. Youth Incorporated officials felt that this arrangement would give wider experience to guest and host alike.

Needless to say, these visits were by no means one-sided educational affairs with the Tennesseans as teachers. The young guests were proud of their own homelands and their contributions to the world, many of which make a part of our own heritage, and were as eager for us to understand their ideals as we were eager for them to understand and respect our own.

The youngsters were allowed to see first hand the American system of education, government, industry and finance. Through the Nashville Chamber of Commerce tours were arranged through schools and colleges in the Nashville area. They visited the departments of City and State government where they were briefed in the ways a democracy works. They visited banks, factories, and studied American housing—good and bad. They were shown that which is typically American and left to draw their own conclusions, as our American boys and girls would do if they were visiting in foreign lands.

The European youngsters' observations of the American way of life was not con-

fined to Middle Tennessee. Between their camp period and their visits to sponsors' homes they went by train to Chicago where they were guests of Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey Circus for their evening meal and the circus performance. The following day they were taken on a tour of Chicago. They made an eagerly anticipated trip to Oak Ridge and Knoxville, where they met officials of the famed Tennessee Valley Authority, saw a film and heard a lecture on the system, and saw some of its dams and waterways. While in East Tennessee they visited the Cherokee Indian Reservation, toured the Great Smoky Mountains by bus, and rode the incline Railway to the top of Lookout Mountain where they viewed seven States.

They visited Miami, and New Orleans before returning to Nashville for a four-day, farewell visit, and the beginning of their journey home. In Washington they were welcomed by government officials, toured the city and government buildings, lunched in the Senators' dining room as guests of the Tennessee Delegation, and were greeted by the President of the United States. Upon their arrival in the States they had made a two-day visit in New York, and from there they went by plane to London, where they left for their respective homes.

Countries cooperating in this effort to promote friendship and good will among democratically inclined people of the next generation were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Eire, England, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, North Ireland, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Scotland, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, and Wales.

Even before their return to Europe many of the guests wrote articles for their home papers about America as they saw it. And all of them were invited to submit to YI an article of 1,500 to 2,000 words on their impressions of America.

Upon leaving the youthful guests expressed deep gratitude for all the kindnesses showered on them in America. And each of them touched on the note of friendship and understanding engendered.

"This is all a great opportunity," said Bjorn of Norway. "If we as young folk can know each other, there is hope for a

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# A Real Daughter Gave Us Thanksgiving Day

BY GERTRUDE CARRAWAY

**T**HANKSGIVING DAY as a uniform public holiday was given to us chiefly through the efforts of a woman, Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, long a popular home magazine in this country, who was the daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier.

During the history of the United States there have been many men who helped bring about the day's celebration; but it was due largely to the influence and indefatigable endeavors of the woman editor that the day became an established annual institution and legal holiday.

Through her writings and letters Mrs. Hale directed an intensive campaign which finally resulted in the passage of a measure by Congress in 1864 providing for the observance of the last Thursday of November each year as a day of Thanksgiving, under Presidential and Gubernatorial Proclamations.

Strangely enough, Mrs. Hale is much better known as the author of the nursery rhyme, "Mary Had a Little Lamb." A native of Newport, New Hampshire, born in 1788, she was the daughter of Nathan Buell, a Revolutionary Soldier, and his wife, Martha Whittlesey of Connecticut. She was married at the age of 25, but her husband, David Hale, a New England lawyer, died nine years later, leaving her with five children to rear.

To support the children, she wrote juvenile stories and poems, including the jingle of Mary and the lamb. She also wrote articles of interest to women, which proved so popular that when the "Ladies' Magazine" was started in Boston, she was invited to be its editor.

In 1837 this magazine was absorbed by the famous "Godey's Lady's Book," published in Philadelphia by Louis Antoine Godey. Mrs. Hale was made editor and served in that post during the rest of her life. She was one of the first women editors in the nation, and her magazine furnished many of the latest styles in hoops

and pantalettes for the women of her period. Her Philadelphia home was a gathering place for numbers of writers and statesmen.

Even before leaving Boston, she had promoted the building of a Bunker Hill monument and had begun her movement for a uniform Thanksgiving Day. For a score of years she worked on this latter project before meeting with success.

Every student of American history is familiar with the observance of the first Thanksgiving Day in this country by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, but that celebration did not start the annual custom.

The origin of the idea of Thanksgiving may be traced back much farther than the Pilgrims. Religious thanksgivings were frequently offered in the days of the Patriarchs, the Judges and the Kings. References may be found to them from Genesis to Zechariah in the Bible.

After having been delivered from the flood, Noah built an altar to God and offered burnt offerings of sacrifice and thanksgiving. Blessings or prayers of praise and thanksgiving were common among the ancient Hebrews. In the Book of Judges it is recorded how the Canaanites "went out into the fields, and gathered their vineyards, and trode the grapes and held a festival and went into the House of their God and did eat and drink."

Later the harvest observance spread among the Hebrews as an act of worship to Jehovah. It was called the Feast of the Tabernacle. Similar Fall festivals were held by the ancient Greeks and Romans. In old England it was called the Harvest Home, a custom that goes back to the Saxons at the time of their ruler Egbert.

The first official Thanksgiving, offered for deliverance from an enemy, solemnized in England, was at St. Paul's Cathedral in London for the defeat of the Spanish Armada on November 24, 1588. It was attended by Queen Elizabeth. The British people observed solemn thanksgivings for

special occasions in 1702, 1704, 1789, 1797 and other subsequent years.

Long before the arrival of white settlers in the New World, aboriginal Indians participated in Thanksgiving seasons after their crops had been gathered. Tribal chieftains would mention their blessings and the Red Men would return thanks to the Great Spirit, then would come symbolic harvest dances and songs, with devotional games and a big feast.

A first Thanksgiving service by white men in the New World is said to have been held by members of the Frobisher expedition May 27, 1578, aboard the sailing vessel, the *Ayde*, anchored near Newfoundland, as a means of praise for a safe voyage across the dangerous Atlantic Ocean.

On August 19, 1607, Popham colonists reaching Maine shores are also reported to have conducted a Thanksgiving ritual for their "safe aryvall into the contry."

Far better known, however, is the colorful celebration of the Pilgrims, who offered thanks after their first harvest on Monday, November 19, 1621, following their difficult year at Plymouth, and enjoyed with native Indians the turkeys, which still to this day form a feature of the occasion.

Their next observance was on Wednesday, July 30, 1623, with arrival of a much-needed food ship from Holland. That day planned for fasting and prayer in the midst of drought was changed into thanksgiving by the coming of rain.

Similar days of Thanksgiving were also held in 1633 and 1651, then came a lapse of 17 years before another observance in Plymouth. In 1680 and 1690 there were Thanksgiving Days for the colony. Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony chose Tuesday, February 22, 1631, for Thanksgiving, and observances were held there irregularly until 1689 when it became an annual event.

Connecticut was the first colony to celebrate Thanksgiving regularly, holding ceremonies in 1639 and 1644 and making it annual after 1647. The second Wednesday in November was designated by the New Jersey General Assembly for Thanksgiving, beginning in 1676. A Thanksgiving Day was set up in 1644 in the Dutch colony of New York, where it was adopted as an annual custom in 1817.

The first National Thanksgiving Day, appointed by Continental Congress, was held on July 20, 1775. Although this was in mid-Summer, it set a precedent for holding Thanksgiving on Thursday. However, that day of the week was not adopted for the second National Thanksgiving Day, which came on Friday, May 17, 1776. Another Thanksgiving was held that year on December 11.

In those days before there were Presidents, Continental Congress named committees to draft proclamations recommending that the Colonial Governors observe days of national thanksgiving and prayer. Committee members were usually members of the Congress, though in 1778 the two Chaplains of Congress were requested to prepare the draft.

General Washington sponsored thanksgivings twice before he became President. During his critical winter at Valley Forge, he directed that his Army on December 18, 1777, the date named by Congress, "remain in its present quarters and that the chaplains perform divine service with their several corps and brigades."

The next Spring Washington ordered his troops to observe May 7, 1778, as a day of thanksgiving for the aid given to the patriots by France. In his *Orderly Book* the ceremony plans were described. Upon a signal the whole Army was to give a huzza, "Long live the King of France." This cheer was to be followed by the booming of cannon, a general discharge of musketry, another huzza, "Long live the European Powers," then more cannon, and a final huzza, "The American States."

In 1777 Samuel Adams offered a motion in the Continental Congress that a set form of thanksgiving proclamation be adopted. But the times apparently were too strenuous, and the idea was neglected.

The Congress of the Confederation in October, 1783, set aside a day of Thanksgiving for the end of the Revolutionary War. In a circular letter to the various Governors of the States, Elias Boudinot, under date of October 22, transmitted news of the action of Congress in a proclamation that declared, "The citizens of these United States have every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation."

Alexander Hamilton, then the first Secretary of the Treasury, suggested in 1789,

the first year of our nation's present government, that henceforth the President should call upon the country to devote a certain day of the year to give thanks to God for the formation and benefits of the Union.

President Washington recommended this plan to Congress, and that body approved it. Hence, the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation by a President of the United States was issued at New York, then our capital, by Washington, on October 3, 1789, setting aside the last Thursday in November as a National Day of Thanks to the Creator.

Washington did not issue another such proclamation until February 19, 1795, probably because he disapproved of the parades and boisterous feasting that had marked the initial celebration. President John Adams, his successor, selected May 9 for Thanksgiving in 1798 and the month of April in 1799.

James Madison, as President, named the third Thursday of August in 1812 as a special time for public prayer. In 1813 he set aside the second Thursday of September. The following year he made January 12 a time for humiliation, prayer and fasting in appreciation for the abundant fruits of the season and other blessings. In 1815 he chose a date in April for Thanksgiving.

For many years thereafter the idea was not followed by Presidents. Andrew Jackson did not believe in it because of the separation of church and state. Zachary Taylor left the matter up to the judgment of the Governors of the various States.

The festival was observed annually, however, in scattered Episcopal congregations, whose Book of Common Prayer since 1789 had decreed: "In November, the first Thursday (or, if any other day be appointed by the Civil Authority, then such day) shall be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the Fruits of the Earth, and all other Blessings of his merciful Providence."

Thanksgiving was also observed each year in New England and New York, though the days did not coincide. Old newspapers relate that in 1858 there were 10,000 persons who ate one Thanksgiving dinner in New York City, then went to their early homes in New England to

enjoy another Thanksgiving meal a week later.

In many Western States, settled largely by New Yorkers and New Englanders, Thanksgiving became an annual, though local, custom. Governor Johnson of Virginia designated a Thanksgiving Day in 1855, but his successor declined to act similarly on the grounds that he had no authority to interfere in the religious life of the people. By 1858 Governors of twenty-five States were setting Thanksgiving Days, but there was great diversity in times.

On April 10, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln called on his countrymen to give thanks on the following Sunday for the victories of the Union Armies. He also proclaimed other Thanksgiving Days: August 6, 1863; the last Thursday in November, 1863; and May 9, 1864.

For a score of years Mrs. Hale had been working on the matter, and through her writings and in letters to the Presidents and Governors had urged a Congressional statute to fix a regular Thanksgiving Day. Congressional action finally resulted in 1864.

President Lincoln on October 26, 1864, declared the last Thursday in November to be a national Thanksgiving Day, thus starting the precedent, which has been followed in the main by succeeding Presidents, with few exceptions, for the same date set for the District of Columbia and the United States possessions by the President and for the States by their respective Governors.

Upon becoming President after Lincoln's assassination, Andrew Johnson delayed Thanksgiving until the first Thursday in December, 1865. During the first year of his Presidency Ulysses S. Grant appointed November 18 for Thanksgiving. President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939, 1940 and 1941 fixed the third Thursday of November as the official date, with the idea of stretching the Christmas shopping season, but a number of States stuck to the old date and in 1941 he announced he would return to the fourth Thursday in November.

Daughters of the American Revolution have the right to point with pride to the part that a Daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier played in having Thanksgiving Day set uniformly as a public holiday.

## Information About D. A. R. Articles

**T**HE Magazine will be glad to print news of State Conferences and Chapter meetings, but requests that certain rules be carefully followed.

The articles should be written as soon as possible after the events take place, so that they will be NEWS upon publication.

Copy should be typewritten neatly, double-spaced, without added corrections.

Obituaries can be used only for present and past National officers. These must be brief.

State Conference reports must be signed by a State officer, and accompanied by a

check for \$35 made payable to the Treasurer General, in accordance with a February, 1950, ruling of the National Board of Management. They should be no longer than 800 words.

Chapter reports are limited to 300 words, and must be signed by a Chapter officer. Only one a year can be printed for any Chapter. Each report must begin with the name of the Chapter, its city and State. If a picture is to illustrate the report, check for \$6 must accompany it, to pay for the cost of the cut, as voted in February by the National Board.

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### Hands Across the Sea

*(Continued from page 868)*

better world. It is a good thing you of Youth Incorporated have done." Said Colin of Wales, "We have found that we all have the same basic human qualities." And Eva, who in all her sixteen years had known only the Germany of war and want, said, "I did not know what it would be like, being a German in America, but I find you loving and kind, and I cannot wait to tell my countrymen how wonderful you are."

Some one has said, "The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity." Into

their hands will fall the torch light of liberty. In their hands rest the tools which will shape the destiny of the world. The undertaking was a relatively small one, but the children chosen were intelligent ones, and leaders, and their evaluation of the American way of life will reach many in their homelands. Already one parent had written to his child, "We read wonderful things about America, but we wait for you to tell us which is propaganda and which is truth."

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### The Revolutionary War in the South

*(Continued from page 861)*

de Grasse on shipboard as that admiral never showed such capacity at any other time. The engagement itself was indecisive but the English Admiral Graves sailed away to New York leaving Cornwallis to his fate.

Admiral Mahan has criticized the French for making their navy subservient to their army and preferred the British plan of navy first. The British plan has been generally successful, but in this campaign it cost them an empire. If Graves had been unable to

destroy the French fleet, he would have battered it so that it could be of no further value that year in naval warfare. If he had won, he would have saved Cornwallis.

The great naval strategist of the war was Washington. He used the Chesapeake to move his army from Head of Elk to Williamsburg. His combined movement of fleet and army to Yorktown ranks among the greatest campaigns in history. It won American independence.

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Our power rests on three bases: *military and economic strength and propaganda* . . . each one is indispensable . . . our effort, present and potential, must be built on all three.

—LT. GEN. BEDELL SMITH, U. S. Army.

# Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

## FORGOTTEN PATRIOT — ROBERT MORRIS, by Eleanor Young.

Eleanor Young has dedicated her book on Robert Morris "To the Memory of My Father, William Henry Young, who began the study of William Morris, and in loving remembrance of whom I have completed it." She has used much which is new in the way of material obtained from her father's collection of data and it is her belief that America owes a big vote of loving gratitude to Robert Morris.

It is almost fifty years since the last biography of Morris appeared, so with the new data the author has tried to present to the American people an interesting story of the very enterprising man who helped finance the Revolution, who signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and who was often called the "Host of America."

The narrative starts when, at the age of fifteen, a member of the firm of Charles Welling, Robert Morris successfully cornered the flour market in Philadelphia, and his life is traced as Minister of Finance, at which time he used part of his own large fortune for his country; and in order to meet the demands for more ready cash, he went among his friends from door to door asking for money. He even visited the wealthy Quakers who were well known pacifists, to secure loans for the new Government.

When he was a Delegate from Pennsylvania in 1776, he voted against the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, for he honestly felt that it would not strengthen the nation but would have a tendency to inflame both soldiers and inhabitants to fresh cruelties. But when the document was about ready to be accepted and John Hancock as President had signed his name, Robert Morris without an objection was among the fifty-three members of Congress present who affixed his signature. He felt it the duty of every individual to act his part in whatever station his country needed him in its hours of difficulty, danger and distress. This attitude formed the keynote of the entire life of Robert Morris.

After the close of the war his intimate friend, George Washington, offered him the post of Secretary of the Treasury but he refused it and later became Senator from the State of Pennsylvania. After he retired he plunged into land speculation and bought up every bit of territory he could obtain and soon it was claimed that he owned over eight million acres of land. In these transactions he placed too much faith in his friends and later he found himself bankrupt and as a result was thrown into a debtors' prison, where he spent three and one-half years.

Throughout his life he had the loving support of his wife, Mary White, whom he married March 2, 1769, in Christ Church, Philadelphia. She was nineteen and he was thirty-three. In 1806 Robert Morris, the patriot, who had held so dear the welfare and fate of his country, died in his small house on Twelfth Street in Philadelphia and was buried in the family vault in Christ Church yard.

For many years a search was made for his will, but it was not until 1939 that it was found, yellowed with age and cracked by heat. It was discovered in a forgotten vault near the furnaces beneath the Philadelphia City Hall. With it were found the wills of six of the other signers of the Declaration of Independence. Among them was that of Benjamin Franklin. In this collection the will of Robert Morris was considered the most valuable for it was done in his own handwriting.

Mary Morris, his dearly beloved wife who had shared his life of great prosperity and also his humiliation, always remaining true and loyal, lived for twenty-one years after his death. She resided on Chestnut Street above Tenth and led a retired life with her children and grandchildren.

In 1824 when Lafayette came to Philadelphia on his tour of the United States, he slipped away and made a personal call on Mrs. Morris in order to pay honor to a great man and his wife. He brought her a fan from Paris whose carved sticks of ivory were inlaid with silver and decorated with painted medallions. He made one



serious request as a great favor and that was that Mrs. Morris attend the ceremonial ball to be given in his honor as his partner. She graciously accepted and that was her last public appearance.

She was buried beside her husband, and here the lawn, the beautiful trees and the shadows cast by the famous Christ Church, form the only memorial to Robert Morris. His great service to the country he loved and to which he gave himself and all of his possessions, really made him *The Forgotten Patriot*. Not a stained glass window has ever been placed, or a statue or a building erected in commemoration of Robert Morris. Has America really been ungrateful? Miss Young seems to feel that we have failed in our gratitude to this ill-fated patriot.

Published by MacMillan Company, New York.



**SEEDS OF TREASON**, by Ralph Toledano and Victor Lasky. (The True Story of the Hiss-Chambers Tragedy.)

*Seeds of Treason* is an absolute MUST in reading for every true American. It goes deeper than just a biography of two men, for it clearly depicts a state of mind of many Americans who have become involved in the communist movement. It is startling to know that even today we find men and women interested in and working with communists—people who seem to honestly feel that the adoption of such an ideology is the only way to save the world.

Ralph Toledano and Victor Lasky, after two years spent in investigating, checking and re-checking their data, have presented a very convincing account of communist espionage and sculduggery among the high-ups in our country. The book is as exciting as any mystery story and is almost unbelievable and it makes one shudder to find that men of education and position have been willing to sell the secret papers of our government to another nation which is pledged to the overthrow of the United States. The authors have closely woven together the loose ends of the Hiss-Chambers case and it does not make a pretty picture, but then treason and traitors never do add to the glory of a country.

In the case of Whittaker Chambers, one can partly understand his actions. He was

born in 1901 of mixed blood but chiefly American stock in Pennsylvania. Later his mother's family moved to a small Long Island community. Her father was a commercial artist and her mother had been a stock company actress.

Mrs. Chambers desired the best for her sons and sent them to Sunday School but after two weeks some of the other mothers felt that the Chambers boys had come from the wrong side of the tracks and they were not wanted. When some of the children in the school came down with whooping cough, the Chambers boys were blamed and finally forced to withdraw.

This was the first step toward communism, a bewildered feeling of not being wanted or good enough to mix with other boys and girls. From his mother, Whittaker had inherited a love of poetry and an intense feeling of the dramatic in life; also a keen desire to be of some use in the world. He was ahead of most of the students in High School. He secured a position in a bank where he did odd jobs and finally went to Washington, where under the name of Charles Adams he worked on street railways with a gang of Mexicans and Puerto Ricans and from them learned what the proletariat was like. He travelled all over the country and then felt that he was ready and willing to enter college.

His mother sent him to Williams but after three days of its sleek, upper-class attitude and the young collegiate faces, he left and entered Columbia College and there he was thrown with the intellectuals of the campus. He still considered himself a country bumpkin but was a great admirer of Calvin Coolidge. He longed to have a part in remaking the world in the image and order of perfection. He wrote for Socialist papers and made a close study of the subject, hoping to find a solution to the world's problems. Chambers came across a booklet called "A Soviet at Work," written by Lenin. That was just what he was looking for; he had at last found the light, so he joined the party and became an underground worker and discovered that under the cover of cocktail parties and fancy named organizations, the communists were betraying the United States.

It was then that Alger Hiss came into his life. Hiss had come from a Baltimore family of good standing but of moderate means. His father ran a store but Alger

developed into such a good student that he was sent to Hopkins where he led in all educational and social affairs. Then he went to Harvard and was invited to a seminar conducted by Professor Frankfurter. He graduated *cum laude* and became secretary to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

From there on he held a high place in the government, was taken into the State Department and became the friend of Francis Biddle, Dean Acheson and Lee Pressman. The book discloses how Whittaker and Alger came together, separated and then joined forces again under most dramatic and even tragic circumstances.

The Hiss-Chambers story is but one of the many cases existing today. The latter saw where communism failed and got out, but love of position kept Hiss on. *Seeds of Treason* was a hard book for the authors to write; a heart-breaking book for the public to read, for within its pages may be found names of men and women for whom people had held respect. It is a warning to all to be careful of friends and of the organizations they join.

A vote of thanks should go to the authors, to Isaac Don Levine, who worked day and night to build up the case, and to Representative Richard Nixon, who devoted much time and effort to filling in big gaps; and to many others who risked their lives in order that the public might realize that if we won't cry "treason" when we know about it, we are helping to destroy our own country.

Published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York City.



#### THE DOCTOR'S WIFE COMES TO STAY, by Frank Swinnerton.

Frank Swinnerton, an English novelist, well known for *A Woman in Sunshine* and other works, has long been a great favorite with both his readers and his critics. His stories make ideal reading for those who enjoy something beyond the frothy tales which so often flood our libraries.

In his latest book he lives up to his reputation as a delineator of moods and has given to his public a fascinating portrait of the traditionally maligned mother-in-law. A book with the star character as that historic figure is so unusual that the reader is much intrigued from the very start.

With the pen of an experienced writer who is an expert in the understanding of human nature, Mr. Swinnerton has unfolded his narrative with wit and his characters all fall into place with seemingly little effort. He drives home his point that people who allow vanity, jealousy and pure stubbornness to cloud their lives deserve all that fate sends to them.

Rose Anderson, a delightful and most lovable person, humanly understanding and kind, even to her gruff and miserly old doctor husband, steps into the picture when her daughter Elizabeth leaves her artist husband, Rex, to try her talent on the American stage. She arrives to take charge of the home and to soothe the injured feelings of Rex over the separation from his wife.

For years she had been an unsolved mystery to him and he welcomed the opportunity to study her at close range and to piece together the little portions of her early life which he coaxes out of her, her sister and her rival in love of the years of long ago. This former rival is a determined old woman who suffers from stored up hate, envy and an inferiority complex. She insists that Rex paint her portrait but keeps him in the dark regarding her early relations with his mother-in-law. She tries to draw from him incidents of his home life and why he is so devoted to Rose. Finally, she admits having lived in the same little town with Rose when both were young girls.

Just at the time when Rex feels that he has solved the mystery of his mother-in-law and the life she has led, Rose comes down with a serious illness and does something which nobody who ever knew her could understand or explain. She refused absolutely to have her husband told of her sickness or even to see him, though she had been married to him for over forty years. Rex suddenly got a startling insight not only into the life of Rose and her husband, but he also learned some deep truths about his own marriage.

At the end the reader cannot help feeling sorry for the old doctor who, out of respect for the last wishes of his wife, refrains from entering the room but sits in a dark corner turning the pages of a book and thinking of the early days of his married life.

On the day of the funeral, it was a broken, lonesome old man who knelt and listened and, when that last moment ar-

rived, gave a smothered groan of despair and clung to the pew in front of him. When the friends and family all assembled, he pulled himself erect but his face looked like a piece of carved stone. He walked away all alone but memories went with him into the cool, clear air.

*The Doctor's Wife Comes to Stay* is a wonderful study of character and reflects the great and unusual personality and charm of the author and lives up to the Swinnerton tradition.

Published by Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, N. Y.



### THE SPANISH GARDENER, by A. J. Cronin.

The very popular Scottish novelist, A. J. Cronin, who wrote his way into the hearts of his American and English public, has again endeared himself to his many followers by his new book, *The Spanish Gardener*. Many will never forget his *Hatter's Castle* and the *Keys of the Kingdom*. Then came *Shannon's Way* but in that he seemed to have slipped and his public was disappointed.

This new book is a tense and gripping novel of a man's too possessive love for his wife which was later transferred to his only son. It is a psychological study of several characters and develops into a haunting narrative, in places filled with beauty and again with sheer tragedy.

Harrington Brande, an American Consul, had been transferred to a new post in a small Spanish town. With him went his delicate son, Nicholas, a lonely little boy who had been taught to adore his father and to keep a close watch on his health. Brande, a veteran of many years in the foreign service, was a vain, pompous, neurotic chap whose wife could no longer stand him and left. His one desire was to be loved and even worshiped but he had to dominate those around him.

He greatly resented his new assignment, feeling that with all of his years of experience he should have been given an outstanding post in the service. One of his ranking officers informed him that he was a "queer bird" and had become a by-word in the service and that the only thing for him to do was to accept his jobs, try to act

like a human being, lose some of his smugness and ego; that then, and then only, would he understand more of life and his fellow men. That remark only served to enrage him.

Brande had hired a young Spanish gardener who sensed the loneliness of little Nicholas, so he taught him how to set out plants and to feel the response in the good warm earth. He also took him fishing and the boy gained in health and in peace of mind. But when Brande suddenly discovered the friendship he lost control of himself and flew into a jealous rage, forbidding his son even to speak to the gardener.

In the house was Garcia, a butler-valet who was a sinister figure and a criminal at heart, but he flattered Brande and was retained. He hinted that José was a thief and the Consul all too willingly fell into the trap and had the gardener arrested. A Parisian psychiatrist, for whom he sent, was glad to agree and to confirm Brande's fears about José.

Dr. Cronin, who practiced medicine before he started writing best sellers, has used his knowledge of psychiatry in this tense story. Nicholas, who was gaining slowly under the help of the tall, athletic José, developed a haunted look and was heart-broken. No longer could he rest and day dream in the beautiful garden; no longer could he enjoy the roses and the peonies; no longer could he gaze into the future and feel life and ambition quickening his heart.

His days were now filled with fear of his father and his nights were made horrible by dreams of Garcia and his cruelty. Nicholas was made to promise that never again would he speak to the gardener but he did write him notes. One day when he was sitting with his father in the scented arbor, José suddenly appeared and with pride and humility handed the Consul a bunch of the first spring fresias but he went into one of his tantrums and refused to touch the flowers, saying José had stolen them. Bewildered under the cold gaze of Brande, the hurt eyes of the gardener fell on little Nicholas and he saw the boyish figure falter and droop.

There is nothing really American about Brande. He is just a man filled with arrogant pride; a man afraid and ashamed to  
(Continued on page 895)

# National Defense

By KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS AND FRANCES B. LUCAS

## LET US BE THANKFUL

**T**HIS is Thanksgiving month and we have much in this still great land of ours for which we should give humble and heartfelt thanks to Almighty God. Let us be thankful, but let us not indulge in complacency for there also is much afoot that gives us constant concern. Communism keeps constantly at work in our midst. Socialism continues to creep into our local, state and national government. White-washing groups diligently apply their thin coatings to these subversives whenever loyal Americans endeavor to expose those in high places who are playing into the hands of un-American groups. Many fine men are being duped by smooth, polished protagonists.

## YOUR DECISION

The election is over. The decision was yours. Consider,—did you learn the stand of candidates for public office BEFORE you voted? DID YOU VOTE at your primary, at your general election? We hope that every patriotic Daughter carried out this most important duty and privilege of a free American citizen.

## THE GALLANT MARINES

The United States Marines, as is true of all departments of our armed forces, need NO defense. However, your National Defense Chairman cannot resist expressing shock and resentment that the Commander-in-chief of the American Forces, The President of the United States, Mr. Harry Truman, should accuse the Marines of maintaining a propaganda machine equal to that of Soviet Russia! Without this Propaganda machine, Soviet Russia and Communism would cease to be a menace. The gallant Marines need no propaganda machine. One need only read the news of Korea and glory in their courageous fight undertaken at the direction of Mr. Truman.

Every teacher of American History and every patriotic American has pointed with pride since 1775 to the record of the

Marines which has been an inspiration to youngsters and adults from the earliest establishment of our country.

In this Thanksgiving month, let us say, "God Bless the Marines!"

KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS.

## EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

The present Congress is now drawing to a close. The "Welfare State" which was to have been the theme under Mr. Truman has been eased out of the legislative picture by seeming tacit agreement.

1. Taft-Hartley Repeal—Died in Committee.
2. Compulsory Health Insurance—Died in Committee.
3. Federal Aid to Education—Died in Committee.
4. FEPC—Killed by Senate filibuster.
5. Brannan Plan—Didn't get a trial run.
6. Genocide Treaty—Still being considered by a sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee.

## GENOCIDE

This Committee finds great confusion over the Genocide Treaty in the letters received at this office. In simple language this treaty is comparable to an International FEPC, Fair Employment Practices Commission. If it were adopted an International Court would be set up. If a citizen of the United States, or any country, were to designate a person as a "Communist," even if he were in fact a member of that organization, and he considered that the name, "Communist" caused him "mental harm" (words in the treaty) he could ask for the citizen's trial before this court which would have precedence over our United States courts in its decision. This is true of any other nomenclature, such as Indian, Negro, et cetera.

## DISPLACED PERSONS

Almost a million dollars was spent last spring by a mysterious lobbying group who succeeded in persuading Congress to pass the Displaced Persons Bill allowing some



four hundred thousand more aliens to enter the United States. These people will take over the jobs relinquished by American boys and men fighting in Korea, but these Displaced Persons are NOT SUBJECT TO ANY FORM OF MILITARY SERVICE.

### TENTACLES OF THE OCTOPUS

This is a warning, an "old warning" to many Daughters who write with apprehension over the fact that many American Citizens are unaware of the insidious dangers rampant today, or passively accept them as a trend of the times about which they "can do nothing."

For over seventeen years our youth has been indoctrinated with the "cradle-to-the-grave" theory of living ON the government rather than UNDER it. The tentacles of socialism are grasping every government bureau.

Mr. Brannan would enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture but the wise farmer realizes that his life would be regimented. The subsidies which "keep up the price" of farm produce were a colossal farce before Korea and now that we are at war, should be stopped gradually, but completely. Potatoes are dyed inedible, butter is growing rancid stored in caves, powdered eggs are rotting and this in the face of Mr. Truman's bitter words against the housewife whom he assailed for "hoarding." The Government under his direction is the most notorious hoarder in history, and is hoarding for waste. Perhaps the discontinuing of this policy would put a few government bureaus out of business but one hundred thousand employees are being called to service for Defense and a manpower shortage is approaching with the enlargement of our Armed Services.

In calling for reduction in standard of living, for courage to face hardship in our present critical situation, what an inspiration Mr. Truman could be to patriotic Americans if HE WERE TO SET THE EXAMPLE IN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Oscar Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency would set up more bureaus for Compulsory Health Insurance. More tentacles reaching into the sanctity of the private home.

The average citizen now works FOR the government for over THREE MONTHS out of every year by the taxes he pays.

A guaranteed life is not a free life, is

completely without dignity and levels one to the lowest stratum of existence with continual checking by officials. A constant effort is being put forth to make us wards of the state. "Every paternalistic government in history has toppled of its own weight" (Congressional Digest). Socialism is the first step toward Communism.

Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, stated in a recent speech,

"President Truman's program will lead America into a Socialistic State from which there is no retreat."

The election is over. You have made your decision, but, make it a personal obligation to talk with or write to your newly elected officials and acquaint them with your stand on pertinent problems. Do this before they take their oath of office and before they vote on these issues.

### LIAISON COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert Duncan, State Regent, Virginia, has established a Liaison Committee to facilitate contacts when quick action is necessary on bills before Congress.

Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, State Corresponding Secretary of Illinois mailed to this Committee a folder containing all State officers and Chapter Regents with their addresses and Chapter Name. This is splendid reference for our files.

### CREEPING MENACE

The Civilized world is largely Christian, Jewish and Moslem. The Communists claim that faith in a Supreme Being lulls mankind, that religion stupefies, that belief in a Deity is a myth. When a country is smothered under the cloak of Communism pictures of Lenin and Stalin replace those of God.

Many civilized people mentally cringe from recognizing this present danger. The forms and guises employed bewilder and confuse the average citizen but the menace is ever near. Communists are being taken into custody every day by the FBI for betraying the secret information which would jeopardize our security. People in high places, the truck driver, the messenger and others have been duped by these insidious planners who have so cleverly undermined the loyalty of the betrayers.

Our patriotism begins with self-respect, with faith in country and faith in God. A



man who has betrayed his country has betrayed himself. He becomes like the slave laborer, fifteen million of whom (figures from the American Federation of Labor), including prisoners of war, are being worked to death for Communist domination. Chinese coolies are being enslaved by the thousands, becoming mass humanity without hope.

Malik, the Russian, when President of the Security Council of the United Nations, spread propaganda to the world that the United States is the aggressor in Korea. Many will never hear the truth, for only his words were understandable to many and we cannot penetrate the countries under Russian dictatorship. For years foreigners have been excluded from Russia. Our pilots during World War II delivered the eleven thousand planes to Nome, Alaska, and other locations outside Russia where Russian pilots flew them over Siberia for Communist use. Yet, though the Russian Stormavik plane was faster than our fighters the secret of its speed was not allowed our manufacturers by our "ally", Russia.

One by one helpless peoples behind the Iron Curtain are quelled to submission by fear, or confiscation of food cards. Those trying escape are brought back by force. Some protests were made when courageous little Czechoslovakia dared defy the mighty Russia, appealing desperately to civilized nations for help, but even the United States accepted the Communist Regime, encouraging their tactics.

This creeping menace is now at large in the United States. Time has come to call a halt. When a Communist Organization is cited as subversive it mushrooms again under another name. If one investigates the sponsors are the same subversives. Often, as in the Stockholm Peace Petition, using the very words dear to all patriotic Americans, such as "peace" or "freedom." Many fine people in their desire to help humanity are being duped today, by not thoroughly investigating organizations and asking for names of sponsors.

We must not be foolhardy humanitarians for all the world under the direction of subversive influence but first use our taxes to take care of our own who earned and paid those taxes. Korea is a lesson to all thinking Americans. Our men are dying in greater numbers because the richest country in the world had neither material

nor trained forces for such an attack,—that from the country which magnanimously GIVES food and products to foreign nations to SELL to their people, then furnishes a POLICE force to fight for Korean freedom.

While we shoulder the rest of the world financially, Stalin builds Russia into an impenetrable fortress, outstripping us in number of planes, submarines, perhaps atomic bombs, and trains his mighty army for home protection while using the peoples of other nations to further his ends.

Desperately we try to get the truth to those under his dictatorship, but messages of the Voice of America are jammed and radio sets are scarce in a country where even food is at a premium.

Consider our situation in all practical seriousness. Weigh this government of yours. It is your business. You pay for it. Decide what is best for the United States of America.

## OUR UNION

Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the WHOLE PEOPLE, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of power, and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all COMBINATIONS and ASSOCIATIONS UNDER WHATEVER PLAUSIBLE CHARACTER, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities are DESTRUCTIVE of this fundamental principle and of FATAL tendency.

There will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its hands.

Who is that sincere friend to whom it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since HISTORY

and EXPERIENCE prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending commercial relations, to have as little POLITICAL connection as possible.

WHY, BY INTERWEAVING OUR DESTINY WITH THAT OF ANY PART OF EUROPE, ENTANGLE OUR PEACE AND PROSPERITY IN THE TOILS OF EUROPEAN AMBITION, RIVALSHIP, INTEREST, HUMOR OR CAPRICE?

IT IS OUR TRUE POLICY TO STEER CLEAR OF PERMANENT ALLIANCE WITH ANY PORTION OF THE FOREIGN WORLD.

Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments, on a respectable DEFENSIVE posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

But remember, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent greater disbursements to repel it.

#### FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Purposely the author's name was mentioned after the article for we face the same problems today. Washington also stated, " \* \* Keep the United States \* \* independent of all and under the influence of none \* \*. I want an American Character." One would think World Government was a danger in his day, also.

#### CITED ORGANIZATIONS

For 25¢ a pamphlet is available in this office with many cited organizations listed.

#### SPEAKERS KIT

For \$1.00 a kit containing literature on all phases of National Defense is now compiled.

#### GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDALS

Youth needs inspiration. The Daughters can award Good Citizenship Medals which teach the qualifications of future Americans who will have the character and courage to promote American principles. We must contact our teachers and plan now to arouse interest. World Government advocates are trying to form clubs in our schools and we must do a better job than they in guiding our children.

#### BE CAUTIOUS

The "American Association for the United Nations," an organization, deceptively named with headquarters in New York City has been sending out prolific literature. Upon sending in \$1.00, the receipt returned bears this notice, "member UWF". The aim of the United World Federalists is to promote the United Nations into a World Government.

Mr. Clark Eichelberger, the National Director, is setting up a folder for school teachers to promote his ideas with our children. Check your schools.

#### CARELESSNESS OR DELIBERATION?

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Van Viet, Jr., a former prisoner of war of the Germans who visited the Katyn camp near Smolensk where thousands of Polish troops were massacred in World War II reported to the United States Government that he believed this was an atrocity of the Russians rather than the Germans as the American public had been led to believe. This report was made to top Army officials after VE Day and was Declassified on September 18th, 1950.

Upon receiving inquiries from the Press and Congressional members, this report, which had been labeled "Top Secret," has disappeared from either the Pentagon or State Department files.

#### COMMUNIST REFERENCE MATERIAL

A set of five booklets which is a MUST for every Daughter are available in this office at \$.50. They are the latest print on Communism in Religion, the United States, Education, Government and Labor. Names of Organizations and members are listed.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, on September 19th, attended an all day meeting of the Advisory Council of the Department of Defense held at the Pentagon Building, as our representative.

There were six speakers, presenting the different phases of our national defense, with a question period following each talk. Mrs. Patton reports that it is deeply gratifying to hear the unification of our Armed Forces has progressed so well during the last three years, as exemplified by the speed with which our troops and material were moved into Korea.

# Financing Can Be Fun!

BY MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS

WHEN it was suggested that each Chapter have a benefit for the Building Completion Committee the suggestion was made with the idea that each participant in the benefit would not only assist in raising money, but would have a good time while doing it. Raising money does not have to be like pulling teeth! It can be FUN!

In December the Chapters in the District of Columbia are combining in a Building Completion Benefit that will give pleasure to all concerned. They have taken Constitution Hall and are presenting the National Ballet in a gala performance. What a wonderful evening that will be! And what a lot of money they will raise for the Building Fund!

On the Editorial Pages of this issue of the Magazine you will read about the New Magazine project for benefiting both the Magazine and the Building Fund. All members or Chapters or States who get advertisements for the Magazine will receive a 10% cash commission on those advertisements. This commission may be used for the Building Fund. In this number of the Magazine there are advertisements on which Guilford Battle Chapter, North Carolina, gets \$9.50; and three Chapters in Nashville, Tennessee, will receive \$39.50. They are pleased; the Magazine is pleased; and of course the Building Completion Committee is pleased! Fun for everyone!

Indirectly I have heard that several Chapters have already given their benefits, but I have not been officially informed and do not know the names of the Chapters, how much was raised, nor how they raised it. Will you not let me know when you DO something, please? I am vitally interested, and how can I tell other people what you are doing unless you tell me? I do know that the State Chairman in Pennsylvania has very lovely metal trays which will be sold for the Building Fund. Are YOU selling anything?

Are you interested in very handsome

hand-made Chantilly lace earrings? Mrs. Lois B. Beebe, in the office of the Organizing Secretary-General makes them, and is selling them for the benefit of the Building Fund; the commission, which varies with number ordered, to be retained by you, so that it can be credited through your Chapter and State. The price is \$1.25 per pair and with orders of five pairs or more you receive a bonus of a little bottle of Chantilly liquid skin sachet. Write to Mrs. Lois B. Beebe, 1776 D St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C., for details. They are really beautiful—in all colors, and have centers of brilliants. You will like them! I will have a sample with me when I visit State Conferences, so ask to see them. In the meantime, they will make wonderful Christmas presents! Buy them by the dozen and sell them by the each!

No complete record of gifts is available for money sent in "in memory of" or "honoring." This is due to the fact that when money was pledged and then subsequently sent in through Chapter and State Treasurers it was not always specifically identified. If you know of any such gifts will you please tell us about them? If we already have the information it will do no harm, and if we do not know, we can put it on the record and in the Memory Book where it belongs.

Our year's work is now well begun. All State Chairmen have been appointed and I hope each Chapter will have a Chairman of the Building Completion Committee. Hers will be the pleasant task of contributing to the joy your Chapter will have when you are on the Honor Roll, or have raised the "dollar per year per member" needed to pay off the loans and interest. More interest shown by you means more money paid off. More money paid off means less interest to be paid in the future. Reduced loans mean less interest, and less interest means fun for everyone! We really mean to be the Building COMPLETION Committee.

# National Committees

## Junior American Citizens

**"OUR Kids Aren't Learning How to Be Good Americans by Merely Reciting the Pledge of Allegiance,"** said General Eisenhower, President of Columbia University, to Dean William Russell of Teachers College, in reply to his statement that, "It Is My Firm Belief That Too Few Americans Understand the Processes of Liberty, the Sense of Duty, and Civic Integrity That Keep Liberty Alive."

For almost four decades, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been cognizant of the fact that the youth of our country needs training in American Citizenship. Our Junior American Citizens Committee has sought to organize J. A. C. Clubs in schools, Settlement Houses, Missions, Orphanages, Re-

form Schools, and Community Centers, to teach boys and girls of every race, creed and color, the ideals for which our nation stands, so that they may have some understanding of the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of good American citizens. We know that unless we can make our children have a sense of their responsibility in American citizenship, our free institutions cannot survive.

The need for training for citizenship is greater now than ever before in the history of our nation! Will you further this project with your wholehearted support? Will you help to extend the training for citizenship of the Youth of America?

LOUISE T. PHARR,  
*National Chairman.*

## The Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

**I**T was with pleasure that I reviewed the "experiences" of our Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. I do wish that everyone might read with me the beginning, the growth and development, and the "coming of age" of this Fund. Time or space does not permit me to tell all about it, but I shall try to tell you about it, as it exists today.

Through the Helen Pouch Fund, the Junior members since 1939 have helped our Approved Schools which are designated by our National Society. That first year, three scholarships were given. This summer, \$1,500 each was given to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee and \$100 was given to each of our eleven other schools. This makes a grand total of \$4,100. We are very proud of this record.

It is the only money-requiring project that we undertake.

Besides maintaining this project to obtain money for our scholarships, we feel it acquaints our young women with the work of our Approved Schools Committee. We have found that in every State, most of our young women work very closely with the

Approved Schools Committee. Since we do like to feel that our Junior Membership Committee is sort of a training ground for our younger women, we think we are succeeding admirably if we become acquainted with, and work directly toward, some of our National Society's committees.

Our Junior Membership Committee hopes to increase the number of scholarships we will be able to offer this next summer. Although we are very proud of our record this past year, we do want to do better this next year, which is as it should be when we progress. There are various ways of contributing to this fund. Many committees have their own methods of raising the money they send to this fund.

Let me tell you about one of our easier ways. You will note the advertisement of our notepapers. This paper is highly recommended to all of you and we ask the cooperation of everyone. Anyone may help us by purchasing this paper. We ask our enthusiastic Juniors and their cooperative State Regents to extend our program throughout their States. You will be de-

*(Continued on page 899)*

# Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

**QUESTION.** What is the advantage of becoming a member at large rather than an associate member? I am leaving the city where I hold Chapter membership and wonder which class of membership will be most enjoyable.

**Answer.** There is no particular advantage in being a member at large rather than an associate member. In fact, the latter class of membership is preferable, as it gives one the privilege of attending Chapter meetings and keeping up interest in the affairs of the National Society. A member at large has very little direct contact with the Society except that she must send her dues to the Treasurer General. If she is fortunate enough to reside where there is a Chapter she may be invited to attend some of the meetings. The dues for this class of members are \$5.00 a year. Of course, one must be invited to become an associate member of a Chapter, but Chapters generally welcome into their ranks anybody who has been a good, regular member of a Chapter as an associate member.

**Question.** Should the election of delegates and alternates to Continental Congress and to the State Conference be included in our Chapter by-laws in the article on the election of officers?

**Answer.** No, delegates and alternates are not officers and their election should not be included in this article. In fact, it is not necessary to state anything in your Chapter by-laws about their election as your Chapter must abide by the rules of the National Society and of your State Conference regarding their election. The credentials blanks, with full information, are sent to each Chapter in ample time so that any Chapter following these instructions will have the full representation allowed at Continental Congress and the State Conference.

**Question.** Should a prospective member be invited to Chapter meetings and asked to serve on a committee?

**Answer.** It is all right to invite a prospective member to a program meeting of your Chapter, but do not place her on a committee or give her any recognition

which appears to take for granted that the National Board of Management will certainly elect her to membership in the Society. Just because your Chapter has elected her to membership does not mean that the Board will find her lineage and other qualifications for membership meeting the requirements of the Society. Another admonition just here. Don't state how many papers are pending in the Registrar General's office when you publish your year book, for again you may be counting your chickens before they are hatched.

**Question.** Is it true that a member must have been a member of a Chapter for one year before she may be granted a transfer to another Chapter or to membership at large?

**Answer.** It is most emphatically true. And while you say that there seems to be a conflict in the two statements in Article IX, Section 9, of the National Society By-Laws, there is not. The sentence to which you refer, stating "shall at once be entitled to a transfer, etc.," does not mean, of course, a transfer could be granted to a member who had not been a member for a year. It means that a member who has been a member for a year is legally eligible for a transfer. But no member may be transferred twice in the space of one year. The Society does not permit a member to be transferred who is in arrears for dues, although from the time requirements for membership she appears to be entitled to a transfer. If you will make a study of the Constitution and By-Laws of our Society you will recognize that the laws are fair and just to all members.

**Question.** Are the resolutions adopted by the Continental Congress binding upon the members?

**Answer.** Yes, the members are supposed to uphold the acts of our Congress. Ample time for the discussion of any measure before the Assembly is always given to both sides, and when the vote is taken the members must abide by the "will of the majority," even though it was not your side that won.



Question. How long are our resolutions supposed to be in effect?

Answer. Always for one year, and longer if brought up at a future Congress for re-affirmation.

Question. If a resolution is sent to the Resolutions Committee and the Committee does not present it to the Congress with its approval, what may the proponents do to get the resolution before the Assembly?

Answer. The proponents may submit it to the Assembly themselves, and move its adoption. If they are well informed about the merits of the proposition and know how to debate intelligently, they may be able to swing the Assembly so that when the vote is taken it will be adopted.

As your Parliamentarian regards the office of the Recording Secretary next in importance to that of the presiding officer, here are some parliamentary "Don'ts" that may help her with the Chapter Minutes.

Do not forget the Minutes are the legal record of the Assembly, therefore must be accurate.

Do not fail to paragraph the Minutes.

Do not use adjectives.

Do not give your personal opinion regarding any action of the Assembly.

Do not fail to say the "Motion was carried," "the Amendment, Recommendation or Resolution was adopted."

Do not chronicle debate, chronicle only what was DONE.

Do not fail to record lost motions.

Do not make motions or take part in debate if you can refrain from it, as your thought should be centered on taking the Minutes.

Do not forget if the President and the Vice President are absent, it is your duty to call the meeting to order and preside until a Chairman Pro Tem. has been elected.

Do not sit while reading the Minutes.

Do not forget your Minutes should be written in the Permanent Record Book, and read from that book at each meeting. Any corrections must be made on the margin opposite the paragraph that has to be corrected.

Do not sign the Minutes "Respectfully submitted."

## Endeavor

There's always a way, if you want to,  
For where there's a will, there's a way.  
The hills of the morning look lower at night  
If you've leveled them during the day.  
There's always a smile in the tear drop,  
There's ever a hope with a will,  
And the crops in life worth the raising  
Come from soil that is hardest to till.  
There's ever a gain in the trying,  
Contentment lies ever in rest,  
But gained from the fruits of endeavor  
When we've worked and given our best.  
There's always a road to the hill top,  
A goal we can reach if we would;  
There's our work that lies here before us—  
Let us do it, and say it is good.

—EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,  
*Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

# State Activities

## WASHINGTON

**WASHINGTON SOCIETY**, Daughters of the American Revolution, held their forty-ninth State Conference at the Olympian Hotel in Olympia March 14, 15, 16. The Conference was formally opened by our State Regent, Mrs. Daniel Roy Swem, in the Jade Room, following the State Officers' Club dinner. Invocation, the Rev. R. J. Bingea; Pledge of Allegiance, led by Mrs. M. A. Weed, Flag Chairman; American Creed, led by Mrs. J. N. Hoegh, Americanism Chairman; National Anthem, led by Miss Ramone Palmer.

The State Regent gave the welcoming address and introduced the State Officers and Regents of the hostess chapters—Michael Trebert, Robert Gray, Martha Atkins Gray, Willapa and Sacajawea.

Mrs. Swem presented the Hon. Ernest Mallory, Mayor of Olympia, who gave us a cordial welcome, to which our Past State Regent, Mrs. John Wallace, responded. The Hon. Walter Beals, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, gave a short address and brought greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. F. C. Davidson, National Vice Chairman of the Junior American Citizens, and Mrs. R. I. Sampson, State President of Children of the American Revolution, were introduced.

The address of the evening was given by Dr. R. Franklin Thompson, President of the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington. His topic was "A Citizen for Today." Mrs. Thomas Drumbheller, Scholarship Chairman, then presented the winner of the Scholarship Prize, Mr. David Ellington, a Junior in the College of Puget Sound, majoring in History. The award was given by the State Regent, Mrs. Swem, in honor of our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Edmund Bowden.

Delightful music was furnished during the evening by Miss Ramona Palmer and Miss Blanche Skillmen. After the retiring of the colors, a reception was held for the officers and honored guests, music furnished by the Olympia High School String Orchestra.

Wednesday morning a business session was held, pausing at 11 o'clock for a beautiful Memorial Service, conducted by our State Registrar, Mrs. R. S. Wainwright, and State Chaplain, Mrs. Elmer Stonecipher, for the beloved members who have left us during the past year.

At 1 o'clock a National Defense luncheon was presided over by our State Chairman, Mrs. Dayton, who introduced the speaker Major General L. B. Kaiser of Fort Lewis, who urged support of the Unification Policy: First, for Peace; Second, for Defense; Third, for Victory. Another high light of the luncheon was seven-year-old Gayle Fowler, a J. A. C., who sang several J. A. C. songs, gave the Pledge of Allegiance, the J. A. C. Creed and Prayer.

Sixteen Pilgrims also attended the luncheon, were taken on a tour of the Capitol Buildings and the State Museum and were guests at the tea in the afternoon. The outstanding social event was the Official Tea at the Governor's Mansion arranged by Sacajawea Chapter.

The Governor's wife, Mrs. Arthur B. Langlie, and Mrs. Swem received the officers and members of the Conference from 3 to 5 o'clock.

At 7 P. M. the Official Banquet was held at the Golf and Country Club. The speaker of the evening was Dr. William Strunk of Pacific Lutheran College, who gave a wonderful address on "Natural Resources and Human Destiny." Mrs. Clarence Page, Good Citizenship Chairman, presented the awards to the Pilgrims. First award, \$100, to Joanne Paton, Cashmere High School; Second award, a medal, to Jean Marx, Foster High School. The banquet was arranged by Martha Atkins Gray and Willapa Chapters.

Thursday morning at 7:30 a National Defense Breakfast was well-attended with panel discussions on Socialized Medicine, World Government, Federal Education and the Hoover Commission.

At 9 o'clock the Conference was called to order. Following the opening ceremonies, the Corporation Meeting was held. The Credential Chairman announced the polls were open for voting. Final reports were made and the Resolutions adopted.

(Continued on page 898)

# With the Chapters

**George Pearis** (Pearisburg, Va.). On May 20, before several hundred descendants and friends, the George Pearis Chapter, assisted by the American Legion, unveiled and dedicated a bronze tablet on a boulder of native Virginia limestone, in memory of Thomas Farley, Sr., on the bank of a beautiful creek which memorializes the great explorer, Dr. Thomas Walker, who passed near the site in 1750.

The monument, gracing the new Farley Memorial Wayside, seven miles south of Pearisburg, on Route 100, bears the following inscription:

THOMAS FARLEY, SR.

A Revolutionary Soldier

Was buried near this site in 1796.

His services, extending over  
twenty years, include:

- 1758 French and Indian Wars
- 1774 Battle of Point Pleasant
- 1776 Erected Farley's Fort near the New River
- 1778 Fought in Campaign under General McIntosh
- 1779 An Indian Scout under Captain Patton

His Descendants  
join the

George Pearis Chapter

Daughters of the American Revolution  
and the

Nathanael Greene Chapter

Sons of the American Revolution  
in Placing this Memorial  
to his Services and Patriotism  
1944

Mrs. Ralph V. Ott, Regent, and Mrs. Earl Reiley, Chaplain, led the Ritual, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Wilson and Chapter officers: Miss Nell Hale, Mrs. Bernard Mason, Mrs. R. Finley Thompson, Mrs. James Adair, Miss Nancy Pearson and Mrs. J. C. St. Clair, the last two having arranged the program.

The Giles County school band, directed by Lyle M. Smith, rendered the patriotic opening music and later a concert.

The main address was by Chester J. Staf-

ford, commonwealth's attorney and direct descendant. He paid tribute to Jesse Kelso Farley, plaque donor, and to the Indian Scouts and Rangers who won the West from the Indians and the British. To the Boy Scouts, young descendants, J. A. C. Club and Band members present, he gave the challenge of the pioneers to lead lives of usefulness and sacrifice in the making of our nation.

Mr. Stafford introduced the other speakers: R. H. Woods, of the American Legion, and John L. Wray, Assistant Highway Engineer.

Five young descendants unveiled the tablet: Shirley Farley, Dianne Oney, Marleen, Virginia Anne and Jeff Stafford.

Taps, played by Peggy Thompson, closed the inspiring service.

ETHEL ARBOGAST ST. CLAIR,  
*Historian.*

**Buntin** (Pembroke, N. H.). There were 125 persons at the religious service in the old Allenstown Meeting House, Sunday afternoon, August 6, many coming from a considerable distance. The meeting house, the property of Buntin Chapter since 1909, when it was restored, has been closed for a number of years, but now the annual services will be continued. Within the past year the building has been repaired and cleaned and is now in excellent condition, through the efforts of the Regent, Mrs. R. Towle Child.

The service was presided over by Rev. D. Glengyle Deale, pastor of the Pembroke Congregational church, the choir of which sang, with Mrs. Frank D. Ellsworth presiding at the organ. Rev. Earle B. Luscombe, pastor of the Suncook Methodist church, also took part in the service. Rev. Mr. Deale preached an excellent sermon.

The offering was taken by Frank D. Ellsworth of Pembroke and Russell Tripp of Detroit, Mich., the latter being a son of a former Regent, Mrs. Alice F. Tripp of Short Falls. The collection plates were a gift from the late Miss Mabel Marden of Chelsea, Mass., in memory of her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. John Marden, the latter of whom was a former member of

Buntin Chapter. Miss Mary A. Rand, a past Regent, sold copies of the poem, "The Old Meeting House," written by the late Miss Mary F. Kenison, a former member of the Chapter.

This quaint meeting house, one of two owned by Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters in the United States, was erected in 1815. The church was organized July 10, 1809, the clerk being Hall Burgin. The first minister was Elder Abner Jones, who was called Sept. 26, 1818. The church was used as the town house from the year of its erection until 1876. It is located on the Deerfield road in the Bear Brook Park Reservation. Its adjacent land is enclosed by a rustic fence. The building, painted white, with wooden shutters, contains a high pulpit, sloping floors, and box pews.

(MISS) MARY AUGUSTA RAND,  
*Registrar and Past Regent.*

**West Fork** (Bloomfield, Ind.). On June 26, several State Officers attended the Organization Meeting of the West Fork Chapter. This was a thrilling and momentous occasion, as it was Indiana's first new Chapter in eleven years. It was confirmed October 11 by the National Board.



WEST FORK ORGANIZATION GROUP

"West Fork" commemorates the West Fork of White River, which flows through Greene County, and its historical associations.

The meeting was held at the lovely ancestral home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Frank Todd. Mrs. Todd is one of seven sisters, all of whom were Organizing Members: Mrs. Todd; Mrs. Nowell Ackerman,

Bloomfield; Mrs. David Whitaker, Scotland; Mrs. Lee Fuller, Worthington; Mrs. Frank Hoyt and Mrs. George H. Asdell, Seattle, Washington; and Mrs. Fred Easton, Canonsburg, Pa.

Their Revolutionary ancestor (family name—Blackmore) was Benjamin Mackall. The family migrated from Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1852 to Indiana, where they acquired land and made farming a family tradition. Another Organizing Member and a cousin, Miss Nellie Jane Blackmore, is the fourth generation to own and reside on part of the original tract, and today lives in the home built by her great grandparents nearly 100 years ago.

Mrs. G. C. Bowden, State Chairman of National Membership, induced the formation of this Chapter, and was a most capable and efficient Presiding Officer in the formal installation. She had a personal interest, as her two nieces, Miss Jo Ellen Short of Worthington and Mrs. Frank Herring of Bicknell were Organizing Members. Mrs. Bowden was assisted in the Installation Service and Program by Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. John G. Biel, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. George W. Hays, State Registrar; and Mrs. S. L. McKinney, Southern District Director. Mrs. Cory welcomed West Fork as the 91st chapter in Indiana, and outlined the various activities of the State and National Society in a most informative and interesting manner.

At the close of the Program, Mrs. Todd, assisted by her six sisters, served delicious refreshments during a social hour.

This was a day that will be remembered as one of "the most memorable days." First, because the Chapter forms another link in the mighty chain sustaining American ideals and American institutions; and second, because it was the first Organization Meeting for the State Officers attending. They were pleased to launch the Chapter in this historical setting of true Hoosiers, helping keep, unimpaired and undefiled, their sacred heritage.

MARION MELLOR BIEL,  
*State Recording Secretary.*

**John Hoyle** (Hickory, N. C.). Under the shadow of the Centennial Monument on top of historic Kings Mountain, new offi-

cers of the John Hoyle Chapter were installed on the afternoon of June 13th.

The simplicity, natural beauty and peace of the mountain added a benediction to the impressive ceremony led by the retiring Regent, Mrs. E. S. Merritt. Perhaps the oaths were never taken with more meaning, realizing those mountaineer ancestors of the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Georgia long sleeping had died for the same principles. It seemed as though they might have said:

"Since I can never see your face,  
And never shake you by the hand,  
I send my soul through time and space  
To greet you. You will understand."

Officers installed were Mrs. G. P. Fowler, Regent; Mrs. S. C. Nowell, Vice Regent; Mrs. George E. Bisanar, Librarian; and Mrs. Hugh Robertson, Historian.

Mrs. John R. Hay was in charge of all arrangements for the pilgrimage, picnic and Flag Day observance. Mrs. M. M. Lowery read the message from the President General.

After the meeting adjourned, the members visited the museum, the United States Government Obelisk erected by Congress in 1909, Patrick Ferguson's grave and other interesting spots. The Centennial monument, dedicated in 1880, was placed on top of the battlefield ridge by descendants of those who fought in the battle.

MRS. HUGH ROBERTSON,  
*Historian.*

**Commonwealth** (Richmond, Va.). The Genealogical Committee of the Chapter has just completed copying and binding the Marriage Bonds of Middlesex County, 1740-1854, and these two bound books have been sent to the Society.

Mrs. S. L. Creath is chairman of the genealogical committee and was assisted in this project by Mrs. William Fenton McBain, Mrs. Harold Mays, Mrs. Cecil C. Fletcher and Mrs. Donald N. Frazier.

Several years ago the committee copied the old "Commissioner's Book of Recorded Wills and Deeds of Henrico County, 1774-1782" for the Society. This also was a valuable contribution as the originals of these documents were destroyed in Tarleton's raid during the Revolution.

MRS. DONALD N. FRAZIER,  
*Publicity Chairman.*

**Walter Hines Page** (London, England). Now observing its 25th anniversary, the Chapter was founded in November, 1925, by Mrs. Robert Brainard Moseley, its first Regent and later State Regent, who now as State Vice Regent represents it on the National Board.

From the start the aim was to try to understand and interpret to each other the two great English-speaking nations. This aim has been steadily maintained, and has borne much good fruit.

Between the two World Wars the Chapter increased its membership and activities. Joint celebrations of Washington's Birthday, in cooperation with the American Woman's Club, proved to be outstanding.

Among the prominent speakers have been the late Jan Masaryk, of Czecho-Slovakia; A. F. Newell, First Fellow of the James Bruce Foundation; Miss Mary E. Chase of Smith College; Professor Bellott, London University; George Trevelyan, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Rennie Smith, staff member of The European Observer; Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner of Canada; Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Company; Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, now Lord Bruce, Commissioner of Australia; Lord Bennett, and others.

One of the first acts of goodwill in keeping with the D. A. R. policy of education for good citizenship was assisting the Woodlarks Summer Camp for crippled children. During the Battle of Britain the Chapter also supported the Seacombe Park Nursery for bombed-out children.

To foster the study of American History, the Chapter donated American history books to schools and offered an essay medal. Pilgrimages to historic spots have been sponsored.

Mrs. James Mennell brought a tree from Mount Vernon, which is now growing in the Sulgrave Manor garden.

When the second World War broke out, many Chapter members were asked to return to the United States. However, the courage and determination of our State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Luling, prevented the entire collapse of the Chapter, and, although meetings of any sort were difficult and few, she carried on bravely and effectively.

MARY VAN INGEN UNWIN,  
*Historian.*



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# Genealogical Department

## MARRIAGE NOTICES

From *The Raleigh Register* and *North Carolina State Gazette*.

1804-1805

Compiled by CARRIE L. BROUGHTON,  
North Carolina State Librarian. From  
the Files in the North Carolina State Li-  
brary, Raleigh, N. C.

1804

Alston, James to Mrs. J. Hawkins, Sept. 27,  
Warren county. R. R. Oct. 1, 1804.

Alston, Polly Hardy to Joseph Hawkins, Dec.  
22, Warren county. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.

Apoen, Allen to Susan Williams, Mar. 11, Wil-  
mington. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.

Avant, Rev. W. to Amy Rourke, Feb. 19, Wil-  
mington. R. R. Mar. 12, 1804.

Backhouse, Kitty to Samuel Chapman, Nov. 4,  
Craven county. R. R. Nov. 12, 1804.

Bank, Miss of Virginia to Thomas Parish of  
Wake county, Jan., Wake county. R. R. Feb.  
6, 1804.

Bingham, Robert of Chatham county to Miss  
S. M. Taylor, of Chapel Hill, Feb. 8, Orange  
county. R. R. Mar. 19, 1804.

Blake, Patsey to Wm. Flack of Raleigh, Oct. 11,  
Fayetteville. R. R. Oct. 15, 1804.

Blin, Nancy to Berthick Gillespie, Jly. 12, New-  
bern. R. R. Jly. 25, 1804.

Bludworth, Samuel to Frances Fryar of Samp-  
son county, Oct. 4, Wilmington. R. R. Oct. 15,  
1804.

Bond, Wm. to Fanny Doherty, Oct., Hillsbor-  
ough. R. R. Oct. 15, 1804.

Boyd, Ann Swepson to William Hawkins of  
Warren county, Dec. 24, Mecklenburg county,  
Va. R. R. Jan. 2, 1804.

Carter, Jesse of Caswell county to Betsey Paine  
of Person county, Apr. 8, Person county. R. R.  
My. 7, 1804.

Chapman, Samuel to Kitty Backhouse, Nov. 4,  
Craven county. R. R. Nov. 12, 1804.

Cock, Rebecca to John Paine, Oct. 11, Person  
county. R. R. Oct. 29, 1804.

Coman, Robert to Jane Wade Prout, Feb. 6,  
Wadesborough. R. R. Feb. 20, 1804.

Cuthrie, William to Lydia M'Alphin, Nov. 3,  
Newbern. R. R. Nov. 12, 1804.

Davis, Molsey to Benjamin Evans, Nov. 21,  
Wilmington. R. R. Dec. 3, 1804.

Doherty, Fanny to Wm. Bond, Oct., Hillsbor-  
ough. R. R. Oct. 15, 1804.

Dorsey, Robert to Ann Ward, Mar. 11, Wil-  
mington. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.

Evans, Benjamin to Molsey Davis, Nov. 21, Wil-  
mington. R. R. Dec. 3, 1804.

Flack, Wm. of Raleigh to Patsey Blake, Oct.  
11, Fayetteville. R. R. Oct. 15, 1804.

Flinn, Rev. Andrew of Fayetteville to Martha  
Henrietta Walker of New England, Sept. 4. R.  
R. Sept. 10, 1804.

Farrar, Powell to Phoebe Utley, Aug. 16, Wake  
county. R. R. Aug. 20, 1804.

Fleming, Arabella of Bladen county to W. Giles,  
My. 15, Wilmington. R. R. My. 28, 1804.

Foote, John to Mary Kingsbury, Jly., Wilming-  
ton. R. R. Jly. 25, 1804.

Fryar, Frances of Sampson county to Samuel  
Bludworth, Oct. 4, Wilmington. R. R. Oct. 15,  
1804.

Gales, Winifred to R. R. Johnson of Warren  
county, My. 4, Raleigh. R. R. My. 7, 1804.

Galloway, John to Betsey Walker, Feb. 12,  
Wilmington. R. R. Feb. 27, 1804.

George, Edward St. to Mildred Spicer, Mar.,  
Wilmington. R. R. Mar. 5, 1804.

Giles, W. to Arabella Fleming of Bladen county,  
My. 15, Wilmington. R. R. My. 28, 1804.

Gillespie, Berthick to Nancy Blin, Jly. 12, New-  
bern. R. R. Jly. 25, 1804.

Glenn, John to Sally Jones, Sept. 26, Franklin  
county. R. R. Oct. 1, 1804.

Green, Hannah C. of Wayne county to Jesse  
Slocumb, Nov., Wilmington. R. R. Nov. 19, 1804.

Greer, Jacob to Polly Steele, Sept. 18, Hawfield.  
R. R. Sept. 24, 1804.

Griffith, Nancy to Abner Pasteur, Feb. 16, New-  
bern. R. R. Feb. 27, 1804.

Guion, Ann to Dr. Hugh Jones, Aug. 4, New-  
bern. R. R. Aug. 20, 1804.

Hatch, Benjamin of Jones county to Sarah Whit-  
field of Wayne county, Apr. 12. R. R. Apr. 23,  
1804.

Hawkins, Joseph to Polly Hardy Alston, Dec.  
22, Warren county. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.

Hawkins, Mrs. J. to James Alston, Sept. 27,  
Warren county. R. R. Oct. 1, 1804.

Hawkins, William of Warren county to Ann  
Swepson Boyd, Dec. 24, Mecklenburg county, Va.  
R. R. Jan. 2, 1804.

Hunt, John R. of Granville county to Eliza  
Taylor of Granville county, Aug. 19, Chapel Hill.  
R. R. Sept. 24, 1804.

Hunter, Louisa to James House of Franklin  
county, Sept. 18, Wake county. R. R. Sept. 24,  
1804.

House, James of Franklin county to Louisa  
Hunter, Sept. 18, Wake county. R. R. Sept. 24,  
1804.

Johnson, R. R. of Warren county to Winifred  
Gales, My. 4, Raleigh. R. R. My. 7, 1804.

Jones, Ann Maria to Joseph Littlejohn, Apr. 27,  
Halifax. R. R. My. 28, 1804.

Jones, Dr. Hugh to Ann Guion, Aug. 4, New-  
bern. R. R. Aug. 20, 1804.

Jones, Sally to Hugh M'Lean, Jly., Fayetteville.  
R. R. Jly. 16, 1804.

Jones, Sally to John Glenn, Sept. 26, Franklin  
county. R. R. Oct. 1, 1804.

Kingsbury, Mary to John Foote, Jly., Wilming-  
ton. R. R. Jly. 25, 1804.

Lane, Samuel to Dice Parish, Mar. 11, Wil-  
mington. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.

Lanier, Polly to Heath Wortham, Oct. 17, War-  
ren county. R. R. Oct. 29, 1804.

Lenox, Miss F. to Samuel Tredwell of Eden-  
ton, Dec. 13, Aberdeen, Bertie county. R. R.  
Dec. 31, 1804.

- Lewis, Green of Edgecombe county to Martha Wiggins, Feb. 28, Martin county. R. R. Mar. 12, 1804.
- Little, John to Nancy Littlejohn, Dec. 15, Edenton. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.
- Littlejohn, Joseph of Edenton to Ann Maria Jones, Apr. 27, Halifax. R. R. My. 28, 1804.
- Littlejohn, Nancy to John Little, Dec. 15, Edenton. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.
- M'Alpin, Lydia to William Cuthrie, Nov. 3, Newbern. R. R. Nov. 12, 1804.
- M'Lean, Hugh to Sally Jones, Jly., Fayetteville. R. R. Jly. 16, 1804.
- Mears, Winifred to William Peck, Jan. 5, Raleigh. R. R. Jan. 9, 1804.
- Moore, Alfred to Rebecca Williams, Apr. 7, Brunswick county. R. R. Apr. 9, 1804.
- Paine, Betsey of Person county to Jesse Carter of Caswell county, Apr. 8, Person county. R. R. My. 7, 1804.
- Paine, Betsey of Warren county to Mr. Poce of Pittsborough, Oct. R. R. Oct. 1, 1804.
- Paine, John to Rebecca Cock, Oct. 11, Person county. R. R. Oct. 29, 1804.
- Parish, Dice to Samuel Lane, Mar. 11, Wilmington. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.
- Parish, Thomas of Wake county to Miss Banks of Virginia, Jan., Wake county. R. R. Feb. 6, 1804.
- Pasteur, Abner to Nancy Griffith, Feb. 16, Newbern. R. R. Feb. 27, 1804.
- Pearson, Jesse to Ann N. Steele, Mar., Salisbury. R. R. Mar. 5, 1804.
- Peck, William to Winifred Mears, Jan. 5, Raleigh. R. R. Jan. 9, 1804.
- Poe, Mr. of Pittsborough to Betsey Paine of Warren county, Oct. R. R. Oct. 1, 1804.
- Potts, Nancy to Wm. Hugh Williams, Nov., Fayetteville. R. R. Nov. 29, 1804.
- Prout, Jane Wade to Robert Coman, Feb. 6, Wadesborough. R. R. Feb. 20, 1804.
- Rourk, Amy to Rev. W. Avant, Feb. 19, Wilmington. R. R. Mar. 12, 1804.
- Scott, Sarah to Samuel Swan, Mar., Wilmington. R. R. Mar. 5, 1804.
- Singleton, Elizabeth to John F. Smith, Mar. 22, Newbern. R. R. Apr. 9, 1804.
- Slocumb, Jesse to Hannah G. Green of Wayne county, Nov., Wilmington. R. R. Nov. 19, 1804.
- Smith, John F. to Elizabeth Singleton, Mar. 22, Newbern. R. R. Apr. 9, 1804.
- Smith, Miss to William Taylor, Dec. 17, Granville county. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.
- Sommerville, John Jr. to Fanny Taylor, Dec. 18, Edenton. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.
- Spicer, Mildred to Edward St. George, Mar., Wilmington. R. R. Mar. 5, 1804.
- Stanley, Susan to Capt. James Taylor, Apr., Newbern. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.
- Steele, Ann N. to Jessie Pearson, Mar., Salisbury. R. R. Mar. 5, 1804.
- Steele, Polly to Jacob Greer, Sept. 18, Hawfield. R. R. Sept. 24, 1804.
- Swan, Samuel to Sarah Scott, Mar., Wilmington. R. R. Mar. 5, 1804.
- Taylor, Eliza of Granville county to John R. Hunt of Granville county, Aug. 19, Chapel Hill. R. R. Sept. 24, 1804.
- Taylor, Fanny to John Sommerville, Jr., Dec. 18, Edenton. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.
- Taylor, Capt. James to Susan Stanley, Apr., Newbern. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.
- Taylor, Miss S. M. of Chapel Hill to Robert Bingham of Chatham county, Feb. 8, Orange county. R. R. Mar. 19, 1804.
- Taylor, William to Miss Smith, Dec. 17, Granville county. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.
- Templeton, John to Henrietta Trippe, Apr. 7, Newbern. R. R. Apr. 23, 1804.
- Tisdale, Nathaniel to Polly Wade, Aug. 2, Newbern. R. R. Aug. 13, 1804.
- Toomer, Eliza to Henry Young, Nov. 19, Wilmington. R. R. Dec. 3, 1804.
- Tredwell, Samuel of Edenton to Miss F. Lenox, Dec. 13, Aberdeen, Bertie county. R. R. Dec. 31, 1804.
- Trippe, Henrietta to John Templeton, Apr. 7, Newbern. R. R. Apr. 23, 1804.
- Uley, Phoebe to Powell Farrar, Aug. 16, Wake county. R. R. Aug. 20, 1804.
- Wade, Polly to Nathaniel Tisdale, Aug. 2, Newbern. R. R. Aug. 13, 1804.
- Walker, Betsey to John Galloway, Feb. 12, Wilmington. R. R. Feb. 27, 1804.
- Walker, Carleton of Wilmington to Sabina T. Legare, Mar. 20, Charleston, S. C. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.
- Walker, Martha Henrietta of New England to Rev. Andrew Flinn of Fayetteville, Sept. 4. R. R. Sept. 10, 1804.
- Ward, Ann to Robert Dorsey, Mar. 11, Wilmington. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.
- Webb, W. E. to Sarah Williamson, Feb. 14, Northampton county. R. R. Feb. 27, 1804.
- White, Mr. to Elizabeth Wrenferd, Mar. 22, Newbern. R. R. Apr. 9, 1804.
- Whitfield, Sarah of Wayne county to Benjamin Hatch of Jones county, Apr. 12. R. R. Apr. 23, 1804.
- Wiggins, Martha to Green Lewis of Edgecombe county, Feb. 28, Martin county. R. R. Mar. 12, 1804.
- Williams, Rebecca to Alfred Moore, Apr. 7, Brunswick county. R. R. Apr. 9, 1804.
- Williams, Susan to Allen Apoen, Mar. 11, Wilmington. R. R. Apr. 2, 1804.
- Williams, Wm. Hugh to Nancy Potts, Nov., Fayetteville. R. R. Nov. 29, 1804.
- Williamson, Sarah to W. E. Webb, Feb. 14, Northampton county. R. R. Feb. 27, 1804.
- Wortham, Heath to Polly Lanier, Oct. 17, Warren county. R. R. Oct. 29, 1804.
- Wrenferd, Elizabeth to Mr. White, Mar. 22, Newbern. R. R. Apr. 9, 1804.
- Young, Henry to Eliza Toomer, Nov. 19, Wilmington. R. R. Dec. 3, 1804.

1805

- Alford, Elias to Charity Hedgepeth, Nov. 28, Robeson county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.
- Allen, Mary to Benjamin White of Lenoir county, Jan. 1, Craven county. R. R. Jan. 14, 1805.
- Alston, Nancy to John Sutherland of Wake county, Oct. 17, Warren county. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.
- Armstrong, Bell to Joel Williams, Jr., Mar. 28, Cumberland county. R. R. Apr. 1, 1805.
- Atkin, Mrs. Thomas to Samuel Holloman of Raleigh, Feb. 6, Raleigh. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.
- Atkins, Eliza A. to Samuel Kittrel, Jr. of Granville county, Apr. 18, Raleigh. R. R. Apr. 22, 1805.

ey, Apr.,  
 o Robert  
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 F. Lenox,  
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 2, 1805.

Bachelor, Fanny to Lucas J. Benners, Jan. 6, Newbern. R. R. Jan. 28, 1805.  
 Barbie, Henrietta to Thomas Moore, Jan. 28, Orange county. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.  
 Battle, Polly to Olen Lamont, Je. 27, Edgecombe county. R. R. Jly. 8, 1805.  
 Benners, Lucas J. to Fanny Bachelor, Jan. 6, Newbern. R. R. Jan. 28, 1805.  
 Bernard, Julia of Wilmington to William J. Scarborough of Savannah, Apr. 18, Wilmington. R. R. May 6, 1805.  
 Blackmore, Mrs. Mary of Duplin county to Isaac R. Eaves of Swansboro, Je. 27, Duplin county. R. R. Jly. 8, 1805.  
 Bloodworth, Thomas to Ann Evans, Jan., Wilmington. R. R. Jan. 21, 1805.  
 Bond, Harriet to Richard Eppes, Nov., Halifax. R. R. Nov. 18, 1805.  
 Bradley, Richard of Wilmington to Eliza Young of Bladen county, Mar. 26, Wilmington. R. R. Apr. 8, 1805.  
 Bridges, Betsey to John Sanders, Feb. 13, Wake county. R. R. Feb. 13, 1805.  
 Brooks, Patsey to Ezenus Bush, Nov. 28, Caswell county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Bush, Ezenus to Patsey Brooks, Nov. 28, Caswell county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Bush, Lois to Thomas Henslee, Nov. 21, Caswell county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Calhorda, John to Polly McClammy, Aug. 1, Wilmington. R. R. Aug. 19, 1805.  
 Caller, Charles to Susan Leonard, Nov. 6, Warrenton. R. R. Nov. 18, 1805.  
 Childers, Osborn of Rockingham to Polly Hill of Raleigh, Feb. 21, Stokes county. R. R. Mar. 18, 1805.  
 Christmas, Mrs. Jane to Capt. John Green, Oct. 13, Warren county. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.  
 Clements, Woodson to Keziah Duskins, Jan. 24, Wake county. R. R. Jan. 28, 1805.  
 Courtis, Patsey to John Rand, Je. 20, Wake county. R. R. Je. 24, 1805.  
 Dameron, Patience to Daniel Jackson, Nov. 28, Caswell county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Davis, Green of Franklin county to Charlotte Hunter, Jan., Wake county. R. R. Jan. 21, 1805.  
 Dickson, Joseph of Duplin county to Lucy Gillespie, Sept. 10, Duplin county. R. R. Sept. 23, 1805.  
 Dickson, Lewis to Kitty Hill, Sept. 11, Duplin county. R. R. Sept. 23, 1805.  
 Dodd, Jemina to Willie Sledge of Franklin, Feb. 6, Raleigh. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.  
 Dogherty, Nelly to David Yarborough, Sept., Hillsborough. R. R. Oct. 7, 1805.  
 Drake, Silas to Aserath Rowland, Dec. 1, Robeson county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Duke, Lanier of Warren county to John Washington of Granville county, Aug., Warren county. R. R. Aug. 26, 1805.  
 Dunn, Henrietta of Duplin county to William Thompson of Sampson county, Sept., Duplin county. R. R. Sept. 23, 1805.  
 Duskins, Keziah to Woodson Clements, Jan. 24, Wake county. R. R. Jan. 28, 1805.  
 Eaves, Isaac R. of Swansboro to Mrs. Mary Blackmore of Duplin county, Je. 27, Duplin county. R. R. Jly. 8, 1805.  
 Eppes, Richard to Harriet Bond, Nov., Halifax. R. R. Nov. 18, 1805.

Evans, Ann to Thomas Bloodworth, Jan., Wilmington. R. R. Jan. 21, 1805.  
 Finch, Elizabeth to John Walker, Oct. 17, Warren county. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.  
 Fox, Lark of Franklin county to Eliza Gholson of Brunswick county, Feb. 20. R. R. Mar. 11, 1805.  
 Gallagher, Capt. to Ann Kewell, Sept., Washington. R. R. Sept. 30, 1805.  
 Gaston, William to Miss M'Lure, Oct., Newbern. R. R. Oct. 21, 1805.  
 Gerard, Mrs. of Tarborough to Harry Hunter of Williamston, Je. 24, Tarborough. R. R. Jly. 8, 1805.  
 Gholson, Eliza of Brunswick county to Lark Fox of Franklin county, Feb. 20. R. R. Mar. 11, 1805.  
 Gillespie, Lucy to Joseph Dickson of Duplin county, Sept. 10, Duplin county. R. R. Sept. 23, 1805.  
 Glen, Thompson of Granville county to Polly Hodges of Cumberland county, Mar. 28. R. R. Apr. 1, 1805.  
 Good, Benjamin to Fanny Oliver of Newbern, Apr. 21, Newbern. R. R. My. 6, 1805.  
 Goodloe, John M. to Eliza Jelks, Nov. 14, Raleigh. R. R. Nov. 18, 1805.  
 Gordon, Flora to John Nicholson, Nov. 28, Richmond county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Graham, James of Richmond county to Betsey M'Neill of Cumberland county. Dec., Cumberland county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Graves, Isbell to William Graves, Nov. 26, Caswell county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Graves, William to Isbell Graves, Nov. 26, Caswell county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Green, Capt. John to Mrs. Jane Christmas, Oct. 13, Warren county. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.  
 Harden, Jane to William Whiteside, Aug. 29, Orange county. R. R. Sept. 2, 1805.  
 Hedgepeth, Charity to Elias Alford, Nov. 28, Robeson county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Henslee, Thomas to Lois Bush, Nov. 21, Caswell county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.  
 Herndon, Polly to Obid Powel of Chatham county, Jly. 4, Orange county. R. R. Jly. 15, 1805.  
 Hill, Kitty to Lewis Dickson, Sept. 11, Duplin county. R. R. Sept. 23, 1805.  
 Hill, Levina to Dr. Sterling Wheaton of Raleigh, Jan. 20, Franklin county. R. R. Jan. 28, 1805.  
 Hill, Polly of Raleigh to Osborn Childers of Rockingham, Feb. 21, Stokes county. R. R. Mar. 18, 1805.  
 Hilliard, Carter of Nash county to Amy Hunt, Sept. 18, Franklin county. R. R. Sept. 23, 1805.  
 Hodges, Polly of Cumberland county to Thompson Glen of Granville county, Mar. 28. R. R. Apr. 1, 1805.  
 Holloman, Samuel of Raleigh to Mrs. Thomas Atkin, Feb. 6, Raleigh. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.  
 Hunt, Amy to Carter Hilliard of Nash county, Sept. 18, Franklin county. R. R. Sept. 23, 1805.  
 Hunter, Charlotte to Green Davis of Franklin county, Jan., Wake county. R. R. Jan. 21, 1805.  
 Hunter, Harry of Williamston to Mrs. Gerard of Tarborough, Je. 24, Tarborough. R. R. Jly. 8, 1805.  
 Ingram, Miss of Franklin to Charles Wortham of Warren county, Jan. 31. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.  
 Jackson, Daniel to Patience Dameron, Nov. 28, Caswell county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.

- Jelks, Eliza to John M. Goodloe, Nov. 14, Raleigh. R. R. Nov. 18, 1805.
- Jerkins, Thomas to Grissel Sears, Jan. 6, Newbern. R. R. Jan. 28, 1805.
- Johnson, Patience to Mr. Murphy, Oct. 17, Franklin county. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.
- Joseph Solomon Moses to Mrs. Euphen Alston Rhoads, Sept., Washington. R. R. Sept. 30, 1805.
- Kerr, Rev. John of Caswell county to Mrs. J. Williams of Halifax county, Va., Apr. 18. R. R. My. 6, 1805.
- King, John to Mrs. Rebecca Mebane, Aug. 29, Orange county. R. R. Sept. 2, 1805.
- Kittrel, Samuel Jr. of Granville county to Eliza A. Atkins, Apr. 18, Raleigh. R. R. Apr. 22, 1805.
- Lamon, Olen to Polly Battle, Je. 27, Edgecombe county. R. R. Jly. 8, 1805.
- Langley, Sally to Wesley Whitaker, Oct. 7, Raleigh. R. R. Nov. 11, 1805.
- Lenox, Fanny to Samuel Tredwell of Edenton, Jan., Bertie county. R. R. Jan. 21, 1805.
- Leonard, Susan to Charles Callier, Nov. 6, Warrenton. R. R. Nov. 18, 1805.
- Lewis, Lucy Ann of Granville county to James Seawell of Franklin county. R. R. Dec. 30, 1805.
- Lewis, Wm. of Person county to Miss Medlock of Caswell county, Jan. 31. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.
- Lloyd, Polly to Roderic Sessums, Je. 27, Tarborough. R. R. Jly. 8, 1805.
- Long, Betsey to Thomas Harvey, Nov., Hertford. R. R. Nov. 25, 1805.
- Long, Nicholas of Fayetteville to Catherine Taylor of Raleigh, Mar. 28, Raleigh. R. R. Apr. 1, 1805.
- M'Clammy, Polly to John Calhorda, Aug. 1, Wilmington. R. R. Aug. 19, 1805.
- M'Clure, Miss to William Gaston, Oct., Newbern. R. R. Oct. 21, 1805.
- M'Farland, Flora of Richmond county to James M'Farland of Charleston, S. C., Nov. 28, Richmond county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.
- M'Farland, James of Charleston, S. C. to Flora M'Farland of Richmond county, Nov. 28, Richmond county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.
- M'Neill, Betsey of Cumberland county to James Graham of Richmond county, Dec., Cumberland county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.
- Marshall, Robert L. of Gates county to Mrs. Elizabeth Martin of Halifax county, Jan. 6. R. R. Jan. 21, 1805.
- Martin, Mrs. Elizabeth of Halifax county to Robert L. Marshall of Gates county, Jan. 6. R. R. Jan. 21, 1805.
- Mebane, Mrs. Rebecca to John King, Aug. 29, Orange county. R. R. Sept. 2, 1805.
- Medlock, Miss of Caswell county to Wm. Lewis of Person county, Jan. 31. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.
- Morgan, Lemuel of Orange county to Mary Shaw, Jan. 24, Wake county. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.
- Moore, Thomas to Henrietta Barbie of Orange county, Jan. 28. R. R. Feb. 1, 1805.
- Morton, Miss of Charlotte county, Va. to Rev. Hugh Shaw of Wake county. R. R. Feb. 18, 1805.
- Murphy, Mr. to Patience Johnson, Oct. 17, Franklin county. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.
- Nicholson, Elizabeth to William Rigan, Oct. 17, Warrenton. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.
- Nicholson, John to Flora Gordon, Nov. 28, Richmond county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.
- Norris, Polly to John Walton, Aug. 22, Wake county. R. R. Aug. 26, 1805.
- Norwood, Polly to Joseph Outerbridge, Sept. 26, Franklin county. R. R. Sept. 30, 1805.
- Oliver, Fanny of Newbern to Benjamin Good, Apr. 21, Newbern. R. R. My. 6, 1805.
- Outerbridge, Joseph to Polly Norwood, Sept. 26, Franklin county. R. R. Sept. 30, 1805.
- Powel, Obid of Chatham county to Polly Herndon, Jly. 4, Orange county. R. R. Jly. 15, 1805.
- Rand, John to Patsey Courtis, Je. 20, Wake county. R. R. Je. 24, 1805.
- Rhodes, Mrs. Euphen Alston to Solomon Moses Joseph, Sept., Washington. R. R. Sept. 30, 1805.
- Riggan, William to Elizabeth Nicholson, Oct. 17, Warrenton. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.
- Rowland, Aserath to Silas Drake, Dec. 1, Robeson county. R. R. Dec. 9, 1805.
- Sanders, John to Betsey Bridges, Feb. 13, Wake county. R. R. Feb. 18, 1805.
- Scarborough, William Jr. of Savannah to Julia Bernard of Wilmington, Apr. 18, Wilmington. R. R. My. 6, 1805.
- Seawell, James of Franklin county to Lucy Ann Lewis of Granville county, Dec., Granville county. R. R. Dec. 30, 1805.
- Sessums, Roderic to Polly Lloyd, Je. 27, Tarborough. R. R. Jly. 8, 1805.
- Shaw, Rev. Hugh of Wake county to Miss Morton of Charlotte county, Va., Feb. R. R. Feb. 18, 1805.
- Shaw, Mary to Lemuel Morgan of Orange county, Jan. 24, Wake county. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.
- Sledge, Willie of Franklin to Jemina Dodd, Feb. 6, Raleigh. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.
- Spruill, Benjamin of Tyrrell county to Susanah Thomas of Raleigh, Dec. 19. R. R. Dec. 23, 1805.
- Sutherland, John of Wake county to Nancy Alston, Oct. 17, Warren county. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.
- Swann, Maria to John D. Toomer, Dec. 9, Wilmington. R. R. Dec. 16, 1805.
- Taylor, Catherine of Raleigh to Nicholas Long of Fayetteville, Mar. 28, Raleigh. R. R. Apr. 1, 1805.
- Thomas, Susannah of Raleigh to Benjamin Spruill of Tyrrell county, Dec. 19. R. R. Dec. 23, 1805.
- Thompson, William of Sampson county to Henrietta Dunn of Duplin county, Sept., Duplin county. R. R. Sept. 23, 1805.
- Toomer, John D. to Maria Swann, Dec. 9, Wilmington. R. R. Dec. 16, 1805.
- Tredwell, Samuel of Edenton to Fanny Lenox, Jan., Bertie county. R. R. Jan. 21, 1805.
- Ure, Mrs. Mary to John Williams, Aug. 15, Wilmington. R. R. Sept. 2, 1805.
- Walker, John to Elizabeth Finch, Oct. 17, Warren county. R. R. Oct. 28, 1805.
- Walton, Edward of Orange county to Polly Willis, Jan. 31, Chatham county. R. R. Feb. 18, 1805.
- Walton, John to Polly Norris, Aug. 22, Wake county. R. R. Aug. 26, 1805.
- Washington, John of Granville county to Lanier Duke of Warren county, Aug., Warren county. R. R. Aug. 26, 1805.
- Whitaker, Wesley to Sally Langley, Oct. 7, Raleigh. R. R. Nov. 11, 1805.



Wheaten, Dr. Sterling of Raleigh to Levina Hill, Jan. 20, Franklin county. R. R. Jan. 28, 1805.

White, Benjamin of Lenoir county to Mary Allen of Craven county, Jan. 1, Craven county. R. R. Jan. 14, 1805.

Whiteside, William to Jane Harden, Aug. 29, Orange county. R. R. Sept. 2, 1805.

Williams, Joel, Jr. to Bell Armstrong, Mar. 28, Cumberland county. R. R. Apr. 1, 1805.

Williams, John to Mrs. Wray Ure, Aug. 15, Wilmington. R. R. Sept. 2, 1805.

Williams, Mrs. J. of Halifax county, Va. to Rev. John Kerr of Caswell county, Apr. 18. R. R. My. 6, 1805.

Willis, Polly to Edward Walton of Orange county, Jan. 31, Chatham county. R. R. Feb. 18, 1805.

Wortham, Charles of Warren county to Miss Ingram of Franklin, Jan. 31. R. R. Feb. 11, 1805.

Yarborough, David to Neely Dogherty, Sept., Hillsborough. R. R. Oct. 7, 1805.

Young, Eliza of Bladen county to Richard Bradley of Wilmington, Mar. 26, Wilmington. R. R. Apr. 8, 1805.



## Queries

The Magazine will act as a clearing house on queries and answers for genealogical information. One query at a time may be submitted, with name and address of inquirer. Each should be concisely typewritten. The Magazine can not undertake to answer queries directly or enter into any correspondence concerning them. Answers must also bear name and address of sender.

**Farrar-Hamilton-Harrison-Pritchett.**—Leonard Farrar b. Goochland Co., Va., 1761; d. Franklin Co., Mo., 1836; served in Continental Army 1778-81; m. Mary Hamilton (when-where?) had ch: Richard, Perrin, Robert, David, Polly, Elizabeth, Sutton. Evidently had second wife, Margaret, mentioned in Pension Claims, with ch: Shadrach, Nancy, Margaret and Leonard, Jr. Richard Farrar b. 1798 Barren Co., Ky., m. Lydia Harrison b. about 1800 (where?), dau. of Josiah Harrison (when and where b and d), m. — (?). Pritchett (b-d when and where), descendant of Wm. K. Pritchett and wife who came from England 1720. What were names of — Pritchett's parents, (when and where b., m., d.)? Who were parents of Josiah Harrison (when and where b., m., d.)? Who were parents of Josiah Harrison's mother (when and where b., m., d.)? How does Josiah Harrison connect with Benjamin Harrison, Signer of Declaration of Independence? Who were parents of Mary Hamilton Farrar and Leonard Farrar? Any Revolutionary service on either line or for Josiah Harrison or for William K.

Pritchett? Leonard Farrar is said to be des. of William Farrar who came from England 1618, settled on James River on Bermuda Hundred abt. 30 mi. below Richmond. William Farrar was a younger son of Nicholas Farrar or Ferrer, one of projectors of the Virginia Company, and brother of Nicholas, Jr., Treasurer of the Co. His grant on north side of James River included island still known as Farrar's Island.—Miss Kate Harris, Calhoun, Mo.

**Johnson-Liddell.**—Wish information of Francis Johnson, father of Elizabeth & Jane. Who was their mother? Where did they live prior to S. C.? Book with picture of his home in flames, the British coming around side of house, was lost years ago—what was title of book? Partly from family Bibles we know: Elizabeth Johnson, b. Apr. 17, 1764; m. (1) in Pendleton district, Anderson, S. C., Sept. 16, 1784, Col. Moses Liddell, son of James, 1712-96, and Esther — Liddell, widowed. She removed about 1820, to Gwinette Co., Ga., with group including families of son, Moses, Jr., and dau., Isabella (Mrs. Daniel Liddell) (2) — Haney, and is bur. Fairview cem., Lawrenceville, Ga. Is there a genealogy covering these families? Would like to know exact burial places. Have data on lines of James & Esther Liddell and William & Ruth Keith Liddell, and will be glad to exchange data.—Mrs. Ted A. Parsons, Box 435, Tupelo, Miss.

**Loring-Seay.**—Want marriage record of Capt. John Loring and Naomi Seay. Have data for Capt. William Loring. My paternal great-great-grandparents were James Loring, son of Capt. William, and his wife (and cousin) Nancy Loring, dau. of Capt. John Loring.—Mrs. H. P. Pursell, 2823 Cambroune Street, New Orleans, La.

**Cowger.**—Jonathan (Johnathan) Cowger lived in Rush Co., Ind., Dec., 1838, when my grandfather, David Harrison, was born. Others in family were Henry S., Gustaff, John W., Amanda, Percilla (Priscilla) and Sarah Ann. Would like data on his wife, parents and ancestors.—Miss Pauline Cowger, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

**Heath-Bannister.**—Wish parents and ancestry of William Heath of Somerset Co., Md., b. Nov. 7, 1725; m. Mary Bannister, dau. Thomas Bannister, Aug. 24, 1749; d. Oct. 20, 1791.—Miss M. Catherine Downing, 402 S. Walnut St., Milford, Del.

**Gibson-Rogers.**—Mary Gibson b. Feb. 2, 1771, m. Hamilton Rogers, Revolutionary Soldier, in 1788 in Bourbon Co., Ky. Have never found marriage record. Youngest son, William, in 1880 Census, stated his mother was born in Kentucky. Sons were Hamilton, Jr., Joseph, Robert and William S. Came to Ohio in 1808. Would like proof of parentage for Mary Gibson and whether her father was a Revolutionary soldier. Glad to pay for proven data.—Miss Charlene Mark, Wilmington Road, Washington Court House, Ohio.

**Gibson-Beard-Bowman-Cozby.**—Ramsey's Annals of Tenn. states that some of the pioneer settlers of Manifold Station in 1785 were men named Gibson, Beard, Bowman and Cozby. Want information about the Bowman family. Sally Bowman married a Mr. Thomas and their daughter, Mahala Thomas, b. 3-25-1815 married in 1831 John Nelson



*Rucker* and resided in Grainger Co., Tenn. Want information about the Thomas family.—Mrs. H. T. Ziegler, 5428 Southwood Ave., Little Rock, Ark.

**Bowden**—Wanted, the name of wife of *Thomas Bowden* who was son of *Elias* (d. Tenn 1843) and *Celia L. Bowden* of Isle of Wight County, Va. *Thomas* was born about 1795 in N. C. and moved with his parents and brothers to Henry Co., Tenn. in 1824. His brothers were *Dempsey*, *Benjamin Tines*, and *Jesse*. Ch. of *Thomas Bowden* were—sons: *Ben*, *Matthew Turner*, *Elias*, *Wilmoth*, *Thomas*; daughters: *Harriet m. Lee Olive*, *Quintara m.* — *Howard*, *Catherine m.* — *Brooks*, *Carolyn m. Veazy*, *Elizabeth m.* — *Milam*, *Margaret m.* — *Roper*. It is believed (without authentic proof) that wife of *Thomas* was *Clara*.—Any information appreciated. Will exchange *Bowden* data.—*Allie Myrick Bowden*, 3219 Gunston Road, Alexandria, Va.

**Brewster (Bruster)-Sheriff**—*John Brewster (Bruster)* b. 1728 (in Va.?) m. in Va. 1754 *Elizabeth Sheriff* (1730-1854) dau. of *Thomas Sheriff* (From various D. A. R. apps.) Removed from Va. (what county?) before 1860 to Mecklenburg Co., N. C. After the Rev. moved to Anderson Dist., S. C. *John's* will recorded there. Family notes state that *John* and all his sons (7) served in the Rev. Apps. for Rev. War pensions of sons, *William* b. 1757, *Hugh* b. 1759, state "born in Va. on the Potomac." (*John's* other sons died too early to receive pensions.)

Wish exact location of *Brewster* and *Sheriff* families in Virginia; connection of *John Brewster* with Elder *William Brewster*, Pilgrim. Will be grateful for proof of Rev. service of son *James Brewster* (1755-1804) m. 1780 *Mildred Downs* b. 1760 d. after 1819; she a dau. of Lt. *Henry Downs, Jr.*, signer of Mecklenburg Declaration; During the Rev. *James* lived *Surry* and *Mecklenburg* Counties, N. C. After the Rev. moved to Anderson Dist., S. C.—Mrs. *Olive T. Walker*, 1601 W. Woodlawn, San Antonio 1, Texas.

**Mitchell-Loring-Gannett-Mitchell**—*Oliver Mitchell*, son of *Jacob Mitchell* (brother of Lt. *Rotheus Mitchell*) and *Rebecca Loring*, his wife, was born in Massachusetts, died in Lyme, N. H. 1820. Ae 56. Married 1st, 6/13/1791 at East Bridgewater, Mass. *Armelia (Amelia) Gannett*, b. in Mass., d. at Lyme, N. H. 9/20/1817, Ae 50 yrs.: 2d, 2/8/1818 at Hebron, N. H. *Dolly Macres*. Known children: *Warren*, bpt. 4/22/1792 at E. Bridgewater, Mass.; died 1819, Lyme, N. H.; m. *Mary Marshall* of Lyme, N. H. in March, 1815. *Lydia*, bpt. 6/1/1794 at Lyme, N. H., *Lucinda* 7/16/1796, and *Hugh Orr* 9/23/1798, died 1826, ae 28. *Peleg Mitchell* died 10/4/1822, ae 13. *Dolly* and *Laura Jane Mitchell*—minors under 14 at death of *Oliver*—*Dolly Mitchell* named guardian. Was *JACOB LORING MITCHELL*, b. 8/15/1800, in New Hampshire, another child of *Oliver*? *Jacob* died 10/2/1886, Parishville, N. Y., m. at Lyme, N. H. 3/4/1827 to *Betsy Hobart*, granddaughter of Lt. *Rotheus Mitchell*.—*Gertrude E. Tichenor*, 700 Madison Ave., Elizabeth 4, N. J.

**Wallace-Bruce**—*Hugh Wallace*, b. 1741, served in Colonial days in Chester Province, June 12, 1759; was 17 years old and a shoemaker. When, where, and whom did he marry? It is said his wife was *Miss Bruce*. What was her given name?

By 1778 he was in Cumberland Co., Penn., with several children and at least one daughter, *Elizabeth*, who was b. near Carlisle, Oct. 8, 1788. Family went to Lawrence Co., Pa., 1804. Settled near Plaingrove. Were Presbyterians. Children were *Robert*, *Hugh*, *Samuel*, *William*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*. *Samuel m. Rebecca Taylor*. *Elizabeth m. Archibald Armstrong*, and d. Dec. 12, 1888. *Hugh Wallace, Sr.*, buried Plaingrove Cemetery Jan. 11, 1820, aged 78 years. His wife d. at home of son *Hugh* near Sewickley, Pa.—Mrs. *R. W. Hannan*, 5505 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

**Durham**—*Charles Durham*, b. 1765-1774 in Va. *Mary Fortune* (date and place of birth unknown) in Warren Co., N. C. on 10 March 1794. Moved to Pendleton District, S. C., circa 1800. *Charles* died on 13 Jan. 1834, in Pickens County, S. C. Date of *Mary's* death unknown. *Charles* known to have younger brother *DANIEL*, born in Va., and believed to have had two other brothers named *ISAAC* and *JOHN*. Wish ancestry.—*H. O. Durham, Jr.*, Cdr. U. S. Navy, 410 Harvard Street, Apt. 2, Norfolk, Va.

**Wadsworth-Cook**—*James Wadsworth*, b. (?), d. between 1812 and 1822. Lived in Havre de Grace, Md., m. *Lydia Cook*. He had two brothers: *Walter* and *Robert*. He had seven (?) ch., b. in Havre de Grace. They were *John C.*, b. 1797, *Thomas*, 1798, *James*, 1802, *Mary*, 1804, (m. *Nelson*), *Salem*, 1807, *Wiley*, 1811, *Samuel*, (may be same as *James*). *James's* brother *Walter* had a son, *Daniel*, who had a son *Miner*. His brother *Robert* had two sons, *Robert* and *Frank*. *James's* son, *John C. Wadsworth*, m. *Margaret Clinefelter*, (or *Klinefelter*) b. 1801, daughter of *Peter Clinefelter*, b. in Germany, lived in Penn. *John C.* and *Margaret* lived in Havre de Grace and had the following children: *James*, *William*, *Catherine*, *Margaret Ann*, *Thomas*, *Lydia*, *Mary*, *Francis*, *Barbara*, *John C., Jr.* and *George*. The family later moved to Leon, Iowa. *Margaret Ann m. Asa (?) Martin*, they had three children: *Anna*, *Sarah Catherine* and *Mary*. Would like to learn the parents of *James Wadsworth*.—Mrs. *Gus A. Nelson*, Waukomis, Okla.

**Ellington-Rogers-Adams**—*A. Willoughby Ellington*, b. 1808, probably in Va., m. *Maria Sharbert*, Feb. 18, 1828, in Putnam Co., Ga. *Crawford Rogers*, b. 1807, m. *Malinda DeLaney Merritt*, March 24, 1840, in Upson Co., Ga. *Benjamin Adams*, born 1803, married *Emily Ivey* December 18, 1823, in Warren Co., Ga. Any earlier data concerning any of above named will be greatly appreciated.—Mrs. *I. J. Ellington*, 307 Indian River Drive, Cocoa, Fla.

**Weaver-Walker**—*Peter Henry Weaver* of Culpeper Co., Va., m. *Martha Walker*, Nov. 21, 1797. Moved to Indiana, 1809. She died in 1825. She had brother *John*, a very large man. Her father was *Gen. Henry Walker*. Who was he? Family records destroyed in homestead fire.—Mrs. *Mabel H. Weaver*, 1828 Eighth Street, Marysville, Wash.

**Whitmarsh-Chase**—*Daniel Whitmarsh*, son of *Daniel* and *Susannah Winslow Whitmarsh*, b. 1738, Dighton, Mass. m. *Lovina Chase* and moved to Whitehall, N. Y. Received a grant of land at Granville, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1789. Was this a military grant? If so, what was his Revolutionary service?—Mrs. *Clarence L. Green*, R. D. 1, Cortland, N. Y.

## D.A.R. Can Help in the F.B.I. Drive

(Continued from page 845)

torship. They utilize cleverly camouflaged movements, such as some peace groups and civil rights organizations, to achieve their sinister purposes. While they as individuals are difficult to identify, the Communist Party

line is clear. Its first concern is the advancement of Soviet Russia and the godless Communist cause. It is important to learn to know the enemies of the American way of life.

## QUIZ PROGRAM

Answers on Page 899

1. On what date and where was our National Society formally organized?
2. Why is June 14 known as Flag Day?
3. What American statesman, later a Cabinet officer, served as Aide to General George Washington?
4. Who was the first President to live in the White House?
5. What statue surmounts the dome of the U. S. Capitol at Washington?
6. In U. S. currency, what is an eagle?
7. What date is on the book carried by Liberty in New York harbor?
8. When displayed over the middle of a street, how should the American flag be suspended?
9. What two territories are asking to be admitted to the Union?
10. Which ex-President became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

## Book Reviews

(Continued from page 876)

face himself. One tragedy follows another in this tensely written story which moves to a plausible climax. The characters are few but are well drawn and the parts they play are all possible. Outstanding is the fine, open-faced young José and the sensitive little boy. The personalities will live in the memory of the readers, especially the Spanish gardener, quick and understanding, who helped the frail Nicholas in his struggle for personal freedom.

Dr. Archibald Joseph Cronin was born in Scotland in 1896. He served in World War I as a surgeon and afterward took up the practice of medicine in South Wales, but later moved to London where he had a large following. An enforced vacation gave him an opportunity to write a novel and from that beginning he has become one of the world's best seller authors.

Published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston, Mass.

## National Honor Roll of Chapters Administration Building Fund

Con. through 30 September 1950

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

President Monroe  
\*Samuel Gorton

### GEORGIA

Governor John Milledge

### MARYLAND

\*London Bridge

STARS added to previous Chapters

### NEBRASKA

\*David City

### NEW YORK

\*Larchmont

\* Indicates Gold Star Honor Roll—a payment of \$6.00 per member of record of 1 February 1949

747 GOLD STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

193 SILVER STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

940 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of 30 September 1950

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### *Editorially*

Upon taking over the post of editing our D. A. R. Magazine, beginning with this issue, the new Editor does so with great humility and trepidation, in full realization of the important duties and responsibilities connected with our official publication.

Only with the aid, encouragement and interest of all our State Societies, chapters and members throughout the country can YOUR Magazine fulfill its highest missions and serve the best interests of our National Society in its significant work.

At the outset, accordingly, the help of all our members is earnestly requested. Suggestions will be welcomed. Good articles will be sought, though we are not now in a position to pay for them.

D. A. R. news, especially of National Committees and projects, State Societies and chapters, will be used as much as possible, to keep our membership well informed of our diversified activities and to give them new ideas for their own work. We sincerely trust that the time and energy we will gladly give to trying to make the Magazine informative, interesting and inspirational will result in a publication of which our members may be proud.

Two major objectives are being adopted by the Editorial Department: first, to keep up the high standards set so efficiently and effectively by the retiring Editor, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau; and second, to try to make the Magazine self-supporting.

Mrs. Brosseau has given unstintingly of her time and efforts to make the Magazine one of first-class quality. Her brilliant mind, varied experience and keen interest have made her an outstanding Editor.

Her numerous appointive and elective D. A. R. offices gave her an excellent background of knowledge of all our endeavors and a valuable "feel" of what the readers would like to have in the Magazine; for she had previously served as Chapter Organizing Regent, State Recording Secretary, National Chairman of Transportation, Ellis Island and Resolutions Committees, Treasurer General, President General, Honorary President General, President of the National Officers Club, and President of the National Chairmen's Association.

By her persuasive encouragement, sympathetic advice and wonderful helpfulness,

particularly in being willing to continue in charge of the Magazine during the Summer, she has made the new Editor willing to try to succeed her. Most sincere thanks and appreciation for her manifold kindnesses and invaluable assistance during the past few months are hereby publicly expressed to her by her successor. We hope to measure up to her high standards.

The Magazine has been a "Problem Child" for years, in that it has not received sufficient support from our members to make expenses. In June the National Board appropriated \$12,000 to subsidize it; the sum of \$13,000 was authorized last year; other sums were transferred in previous years from our Current Fund. These deficits were incurred despite the fact that the Editor receives no salary, only an expense account for her frequent necessary trips to Washington. During recent years especially costs of paper and printing have risen drastically.

If the Magazine is to continue, it should be self-supporting. With the National Society's other debts, it should not have to have money from the General Fund.

This means that more members must subscribe to the Magazine and chapters should help get advertisements for it. These are our two chief sources of income. In the past they have not been adequate to pay the advancing costs. Already Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, National Magazine Chairman, is working with an able corps of assistants for more subscriptions and advertisements.

Every effort is being made to keep expenses at a minimum, without reducing the Magazine standards. Our gratitude goes especially to Judd and Detweiler, Inc., of Washington, our Magazine printers for 26 years, who are cooperating fully.

Some departments of the Magazine may have to be cut, at least temporarily, to enable us to pay as we go. As soon as income warrants, the Magazine may be increased in departmental content. This depends on subscriptions and advertisements. A ten per cent cash commission will be refunded to chapters for advertisements, to encourage them to obtain ads, as has been announced by our National chairman.

The help and interest of ALL our chapters and members is thus urged, and in return the Editorial Department promises to make every effort to the very best of our ability to have an excellent Magazine.

## AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The Magazine is proud to have so many outstanding contributors for this issue, including President Truman, Gen. George Marshall, Under Secretary of State James E. Webb, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Paul Green, Mrs. James B. Patton, Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. Virgil Browne and Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune and distinguished historian and lecturer, is considered an authority on the Revolutionary War.

Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods, USMC, is Commanding General, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, and a former Director of Marine Corps Aviation.

Mrs. Josephine Ralston (Douglas) Binns is Regent of Fort Nashborough Chapter, Nashville, Tenn.

Gayle L. Gupton, of the Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., is a son of Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, National Magazine Chairman. His article is a copy of his address which won first place in the 1950 National Public Speaking Contest for the A. P. Giannini Educational Endowment Prize at Minneapolis, Minn., a feature of the Golden Anniversary Convention of the American Institute of Banking.

## SETS EXAMPLE

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent of Tennessee and National D. A. R. Magazine Chairman, has set a worthy example for others to follow. Practicing what she preaches, she went out alone in her home town of Nashville and within two hours sold \$200 worth of advertisements for our Magazine. Since then she has obtained many more ads.

Besides bringing this additional income to the Magazine, needed for our purpose of trying to put it on a paying basis, she turned over the ten per cent cash commissions for the ads to her chapter, the Fort Nashborough Chapter, of Nashville, which will in turn apply it to our Building Completion Fund.

Thus from Mrs. Gupton's efforts, benefits accrue to her chapter, to the Administration Building Fund, and to the Magazine.

## FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

With Communism knocking at our front door, Socialism lurking at the back, it is time that we as Daughters of the American Revolution do all we can to lock both doors.

One of the first steps we can take in this direction is to support our own Society's endeavors to let the world know how we stand and why. There is no better way to do this than to subscribe to your D. A. R. Magazine. Also you may send in to the Editor articles of interest. And then read with concern and zeal the valuable information found between its covers.

When you learn that the circulation, including free and exchange, is only 15,158 out of a membership of more than 167,000 and you are not included in that first figure, I feel sure you will immediately send your check for \$2.00 to the Treasurer General.

This year the committee has added a most interesting phase to the Magazine. Your chapter may add to its funds by securing advertisements for the Magazine and receive in return a ten per cent cash commission. The advertisements run from \$5.00 to \$100.00. With very little effort I feel every chapter could send in five or six advertisements. Try and see how interested you become.

Check with your State Magazine Chairman at once and learn of the many attractive prizes offered this year. The problem of raising money will disappear and at the same time you will be supporting your National Society by cooperating with its efforts to put the Magazine out of the RED.

Let us watch the number of subscribers grow—and better still let us fill the back pages of the Magazine with advertisements. That will mean more money to YOU, to the SOCIETY, and to the ADVERTISER. The report of our achievements will be given each month, so watch us GROW and GROW and GROW.

HOY LEWIS GUPTON,  
*National Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine.*

For their part, the advertisers consider their money well spent in publicizing their businesses before a splendid group of women, our Magazine subscribers and readers, and our other D. A. R. members.

## Washington State Conference

(Continued from page 885)

The splendid reports given at the business sessions brought out the fine work accomplished during the year. Every chapter contributed to the Building Fund, many are on the Honor Roll and some on the Star Honor Roll. Mrs. Swem thanked her State Officers, Chairmen and Chapter Regents for their splendid co-operation and assistance. During the Conference a bazaar was held on the mezzanine floor for the Building Fund. Many lovely things were displayed and sold.

At 1:15 Robert Gray Chapter was hostess for the Official Luncheon. The Conference Chairmen were introduced and complimented for the perfect arrangements made for our pleasure. Delightful music was furnished by the young girls in the High School Ensemble. Our speaker was a charming Indian girl, Gladys Phillips, who graduated from the Law Department of

our University and is a successful attorney in Aberdeen.

The report of the Tellers was called for and the following were elected. State Regent—Mrs. James G. Walker, Jr.; Vice Regent—Mrs. William Reynolds; Second Vice Regent—Mrs. M. C. Lane; Chaplain—Mrs. S. R. Boynton; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Clare Dobler; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Philip Kyle; Treasurer—Mrs. Alfred J. Ackley; Registrar—Mrs. William J. Maxwell; Historian—Mrs. Albert R. Miller; Librarian—Mrs. F. D. Pike.

The new officers were asked to come to the platform for the installation ceremony after which we sang "Blest be the Tie That Binds," the Colors were retired and the 49th Washington State Conference was closed.

RUTH N. TAYLOR,  
State Recording Secretary.

## Our D.A.R. Approved Schools

(Continued from page 866)

The Daughters of the American Revolution can be justly proud of the schools which we have fostered for many years. First, because labor is required of every student as an integral part of his program. This enables him to earn a living. Secondly, Christian living and fellowship are accentuated in every school on our list, and a patriotic citizenry is the result of the teaching in all schools.

In the words of Rousseau: "There can be no patriotism without liberty, no liberty without virtue, no virtue without citizens; create citizens, and you have everything

you need; without them you will have nothing but debased slaves, from the rulers of the State downwards. To form citizens is not the work of a day; and in order to have men it is necessary to educate them when they are children."

In the subsequent issues of the Magazine a complete history of each school will be given. The ideas, aims, and results of our educational program will be discussed fully. We sincerely hope that by doing this our schools will become a most worthwhile activity to all of you and at the same time aid all our schools.

## HISTORY AND AGE DEPEND ON THE VIEWPOINT

Under the Einstein theory of relativity, especially during this atomic era, time is difficult to gauge. Like so many other things, it all depends upon the point of view.

An Army Colonel and his wife had a four-year-old daughter who liked for her mother to tell her every night bedtime

stories of "When Mother was a girl."

On Christmas eve the parents attended a Sunday School program to hear their child tell the story of Jesus' birth. Imagine their surprise when the little girl began this way: "Once upon a time in Bethlehem of Judea long, long years ago, when Mother was a girl."



## The Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

(Continued from page 882)

lighted with this paper and at the same time you will be contributing to our Scholarship Fund.

From time to time I shall tell you about our Scholarship children. All our young women are interested in children and in youth. That is why it is so appropriate for us, as Juniors, to help those who are less fortunate than our children, and to make better citizens of our own Americans. Again, see how our work and interests tie in directly with our National Society. This is as it should be. There is so very much of interest and appeal that our young women are finding themselves very busy with our Committee work.

So, do help our Juniors increase the aid we are giving to the young "Americans" in our own Approved Schools. Watch our Fund grow and help your State Chairman of Junior Membership by ordering boxes and boxes of stationery from her. You will be delighted with your paper and she will be appreciative of the help to our Scholarship Fund.

LUCILLE D. WATSON,

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee.

### ANSWERS

Questions on Page 895

1. October 11, 1890, in Washington, D. C.
2. Because Continental Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777.
3. Alexander Hamilton.
4. John Adams, in 1800.
5. Statue of Freedom, designed by Thomas Crawford.
6. Ten-dollar gold piece.
7. July 4, 1776.
8. Vertically, with the Union to the north on an east-west street, or to the east on a north-south street.
9. Hawaii and Alaska.
10. William Howard Taft.

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# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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Season 1950-51

1950

## SEPTEMBER

- 7—Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company
- 11—Washington Hebrew Congregation
- 12—Washington Hebrew Congregation
- 18—American Bar Association
- 20—Washington Hebrew Congregation
- 21—Washington Hebrew Congregation

## OCTOBER

- 8—Central Union Mission
- 9—Washington Town Hall
- 10—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 12—Community Chest
- 15—Christian Science
- 19—Royal Philharmonic
- 20—Polytech Chorus of Finland
- 22—Yehudi Menuhin
- 23—Washington Town Hall
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra
- 27—Barber Shop Quartets
- 29—Rudolf Serkin

## NOVEMBER

- 1—National Symphony Orchestra
- 5—Christian Science
- 6—Washington Town Hall
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—National Symphony Orchestra
- 11—George Washington University
- 12—Sesquicentennial
- 13—Sigmund Romberg
- 14—Leonard Warren
- 15—National Symphony Orchestra
- 16—Boston Symphony Orchestra
- 17—National Geographic Society
- 19—Jeanette MacDonald
- 20—Washington Town Hall
- 21—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 22—National Symphony Orchestra
- 24—National Geographic Society
- 26—National Symphony Orchestra
- 28—Ana Maria & Spanish Ballet
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra
- 30—US Savings & Loan League

## DECEMBER

- 1—National Geographic Society
- 3—National Lutheran Chorus
- 5—Margaret Truman
- 6—National Symphony Orchestra
- 7—Boston Symphony Orchestra
- 8—National Geographic Society
- 10—Methodist Hymn Singing
- 12—DAR Ballet
- 13—National Symphony Orchestra
- 15—National Geographic Society
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—Washington Choral Society
- 20—National Symphony
- 21—C&P Telephone Company
- 27—National Symphony Orchestra
- 29—National Symphony Orchestra

1951

## JANUARY

- 3—National Symphony Orchestra
- 5—National Geographic Society
- 7—Vienna Choir Boys (Afternoon)
- 7—Israeli Symphony (Evening)
- 9—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 10—National Symphony Orchestra
- 11—National Symphony Orchestra
- 12—National Geographic Society

1951

## JANUARY

- 14—Clifford Curzon
- 15—Washington Town Hall
- 17—National Symphony Orchestra
- 18—Christian Science
- 19—National Geographic Society
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra
- 22—Don Cossack Chorus
- 23—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 24—National Symphony Orchestra
- 25—Original Amateur Hour
- 26—National Geographic Society
- 28—Lauritz Melchior
- 29—Washington Town Hall
- 30—Heifetz
- 31—National Symphony Orchestra

## FEBRUARY

- 1—Protestants & Other Americans United
- 2—National Geographic Society
- 4—Vronsky & Babin
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 8—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—National Geographic Society
- 11—National Symphony Orchestra
- 12—St. Olaf's Choir
- 13—Boston Symphony Orchestra
- 14—National Symphony Orchestra
- 15—National Press Club Chorus
- 16—National Geographic Society
- 17—Ballet Russe
- 18—Ballet Russe
- 19—Ballet Russe
- 20—Helen Traubel
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra
- 22—George Washington Graduation
- 23—National Geographic Society
- 25—National Symphony Orchestra
- 26—Washington Town Hall
- 27—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra

## MARCH

- 2—National Geographic Society
- 4—Artur Rubinstein
- 5—Washington Town Hall
- 6—Robert Shaw Chorale
- 7—National Symphony Orchestra
- 9—National Geographic Society
- 10—Bandmasters Association
- 11—Christian Science
- 13—Horowitz
- 16—National Geographic Society
- 18—Robert Casadesus
- 19—Washington Town Hall
- 20—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 21—National Symphony Orchestra
- 23—National Geographic Society
- 24—New York Philharmonic
- 28—National Symphony Orchestra
- 30—National Geographic Society

## APRIL

- 1—National Symphony Orchestra
- 2—Washington Town Hall
- 3—Lily Pons
- 4—National Symphony Orchestra
- 6—National Geographic Society
- 8—Alec Templeton
- 9—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 10—Philadelphia Orchestra
- 17-21—inclusive—D.A.R. Congress
- 22—Christian Science
- 27—Harmony Gala

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